RAILS ACROSS THE SANDS

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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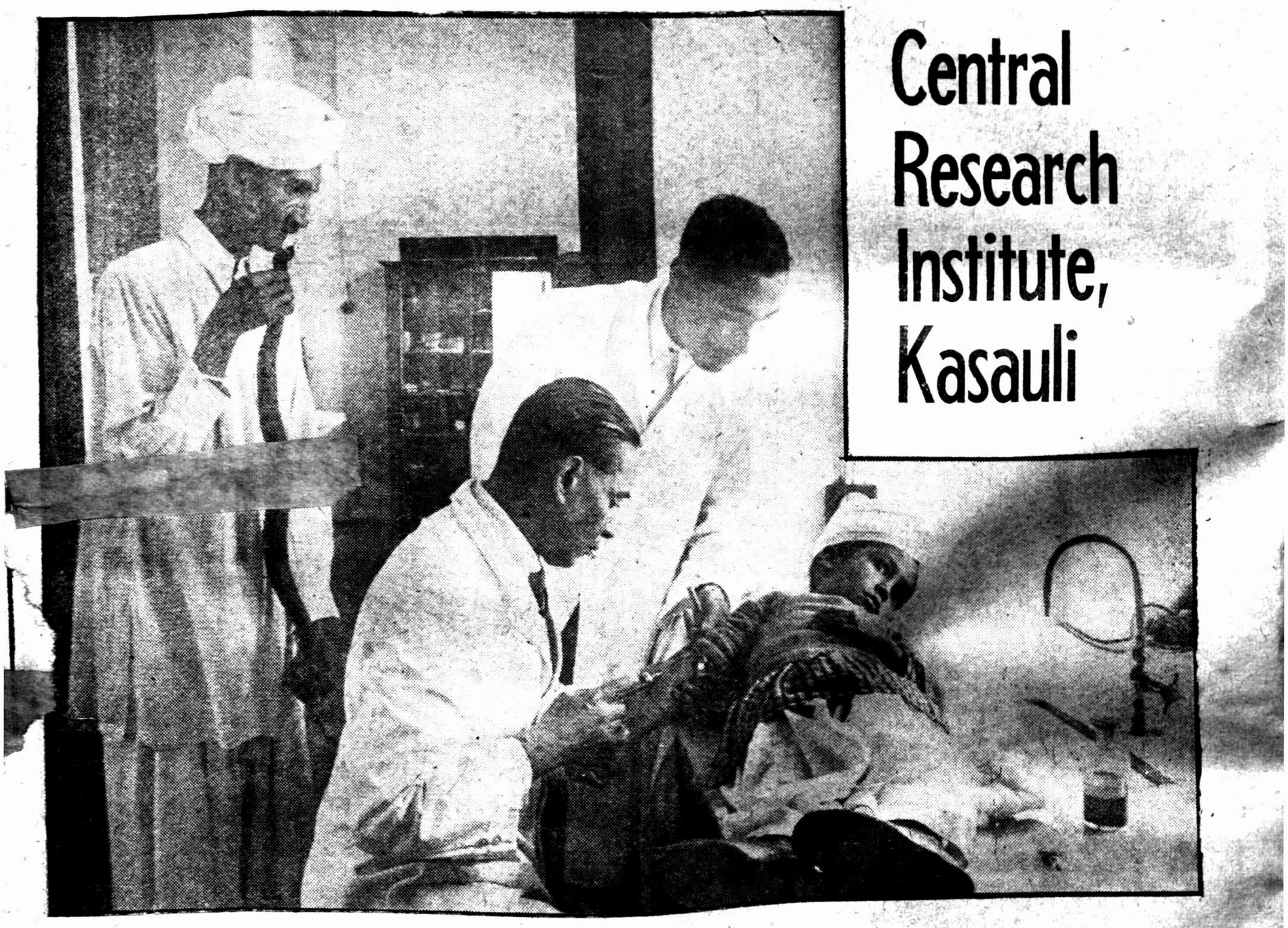
THE LIGHT OF AUTUMN

First prize winning picture at the Grand Central Art Exhibition of New York

Artist: Brakeman

POISON CURES POISON



Central Research Institute, Kasauli

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli, near Simla in the Himalayas, does considerable research on the main epidemic and endemic diseases which afflict India's masses. It also specialises in producing snake-bite, anti-venene and anti-rabic sera. In wartime its main task is the production of vast quantities of sera and vaccines for army and civilian use.

Photo shows Anti-venene being injected into the vein of a child bitten by a Russells Viper. The child's father is holding the dead snake. In a case like this where the identity of the type of snake is definitely established, the records show over 90 per cent recoveries among those bitten. The production of this anti-venene is a speciality of the Central Research Institute. The anti-venene is made from snake venom supplied by the snake farm of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

General Taylor, Director of the Central Research Institute, is also editor of the Indian Journal of Medical Research, which is the principal medium for the publication of the results of medical research work in India and the principal Indian forum of medical discussion.

Col. Webster, formerly Director of the famous Kasauli Pasteur Institute before the decentralisation of anti-rabic treatment, is now Senior Assistant Director of the Central Research Institute and is in charge of the production of serum and vaccines.

(See Cover Page 3).

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 7, 1941

GESTAPO IN JAPAN

It Has Become An Official Fifth Column

Almost simultaneously with the arrival in Japan of Captain Wiedemann, former German Consul-General in San Francisco, who in order to reach Tokyo had made a detour via South America, steps have been taken which point unmistakably to German influence.

One after another, the former Czechoslovak Minister, Dr. Havlicek, who had remained in Tokyo as a private resident, and two Englishmen, T. C. Martin and Mason, one a teacher and the other the Manager of the Tokyo Club, have all been arrested. A little later Dr. Adee Romer, Polish Ambassador in Japan, was informed by the Japanese Government that his mission must be regarded as having been completed.

Japan is the only country which has chosen voluntarily to develop a Fifth Column in its midst. None of the countries subjugated by the Nazis nor any satellite or vassal States have, so to speak, officially created a Fifth Column. Clearly, in every case the Nazis' work was done for them by local Quislings. In Japan the machinery of state works officially in Nazi service. Gestapo officials sit in Japanese Government offices and not only influence the country's foreign policy but even meddle in domestic affairs. Their pressure is growing stronger.

Technicians And Tourists!

The history of official Gestapo intervention in Japan really began on September 29, 1940, the day of the signing of the military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany. The Wilhelmstrasse spade-work was done for it by Herr Heinrich von Stahmer (recently appointed as German Minister in Nanking), who may be regarded as Ribbentrop's permanent representative for Far Eastern Affairs. Stahmer's purpose in Tokyo is to keep America out of war. Hence the clause in the alliance obliging Japan to come to Germany's aid if the latter is attacked by a third Power (meaning, of course, the United States).

The "Kokumin Shimbun," the Army organ, and the "Hochi Shimbun", a gossipy paper, anti-American in politics, were indiscreet enough to publish Stahmer's promises. He had spoken not only of the impending conquest of Egypt and the occupation of the Canal, which would secure maritime communication with Japan, but had also said that Germany would occupy all the Near East, west of the Persian Gulf. Japan after final victory could then seize the British and Dutch possessions in the Far East.

Before Stahmer's four-week visit in the autumn of last year, there were about 3,000 Germans in Japan, and all of them, though not necessarily Gestapo officials, were in its service. They were the familiar "technicians", "tourists" and "traders." Actual Gestapo officials were installed in the German Embassy formally under the order of Major-General Eugene von Ott, the Ambassador. These Gestapo men undertook the training of their fellow Germans all of whom were compelled to become Nazi agents.

Anti-Nazi Germans Driven Out

When Stahmer left, he bequeathed to Matsuoka as a liaison agent between the German Embassy and the Japanese Foreign Office Near Franz Huber, who had been in Japan since 1935 and who was now joined by a swarm of economic, military, political and police agents sent out from Germany. The latest of the new arrivals is Colonel Meisinger, who until the end of May was the Gestapo chief in Warsaw and reached Tokyo via Siberia by almost the last train to cross before the outbreak of the Russo-German war. With him were seven other men, one of them Heinz, who had organised the German secret service in Madrid. The special Gestapo group in Shanghai under Dr. Neumann (now in French Indo-China) was similarly reinforced.

Let us now see how the Gestapo operates in Japan. Necessary contacts have been established by General Oshima, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, who also provided links between General Ott and the Japanese High Command. The special policy of the Japanese army has enabled Gestapo agents to gain a footing inside the Japanese Ministry of War. These agents, by pointing to the existence in Japan of anti-Nazi Germans, have succeeded in getting themselves placed in the Mempeitai, the Military Police and the Japanese Gestapo: Gestapo agents of the Kempeitai have taken particular pains to drive out anti-Nazi Germans of progressional life in Japan. Business men have had their permits withdrawn, teachers and professors have been subjected to pressure.

To take the best-known instance, Dr. Kurtsinger, after being dismissed on racial grounds from a professorial appointment in Hamburg, was appointed to the Chair of Political Economy at the Imperial University of Tokyo. He had taught there for two years when, after representations by the German Embassy, his contact was not renewed. He then found employment as a teacher of German in a school at Sendai. On the expiry of this contract, he was advised to leave the country, and his place was taken by a Nazi.

Secret Societies

Until a few years ago the German colony was the smallest in Tokyo. Now nearly all other foreigners have left, and only the Nazis remain. The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, a palatial building constructed by an American architect to withstand earthquakes, and formerly the rendezvous of foreign colonies, is to-day the Gestapo headquarters. During March, April and May this year 2,800 Germans left Japan to be replaced by the same number. Three hundred Germans are living in Japan for the sole purpose of learning Japanese.

By Joseph Kalmar

Needless to say, the Gestapo at once gained access to various official Japanese secret societies which exist to promote Japanese expansion. Here its agents have been largely recruited from Germans long resident in the country. In some cases these Germans proved reluctant. Hans Birkenstein, for example, who came to Tokyo in 1934 with a scholarship granted for the study of Japanese, was in 1939 on the expiry of his scholarship summoned to the German Embassy. He was told that unless he entered the Gestapo service he would be deported. Birkenstein has vanished, and it is not impossible that he has been a victim of "secret justice."

A similar case is that of Dr. Schinzinger, a teacher of German at the School of Foreign Language in Osaka. In 1935 a Nazi agent threatened him with the loss of his post unless he joined the Party. Schinzinger reported the matter to the Director of the School, who promised to support him. In 1937 the Gestapo pressed Schnizinger to join the Party, but he refused. When urged against last autumn and when the School authorities hesitated to guarantee his post, he swallowed his feelings. Schinzinger's present activities may be guessed.

Press And Film Publicity

Only Germans are permitted to exhibit films privately, and they have made full use of the privilege. Three hundred cultural and war films have been shown by the Germans in Japan since September 30, 1939. During the same period only one British cultural film was seen—on life in the English countryside.

Franz Huber (on October 15 sent to Bangkok) is a former S. A. man. At the time of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, he entered the Information Department of the Japanese Ministry for the Interior. A flood of Anti-Communist literature is now poured in Japan. From the vantage point of the Japanese Home Office Huber and his staff had full control of the Japanese press. News unfavourable to Germany was suppressed, and the publication of British and American news was reduced to a minimum.

Further the Anti-Comintern Pact gave the Fifth Column direct influence over individual papers. In the spring of 1938 the "Hochi Shimbun" was about to suspend publication, when it was brought by a former President of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Society. As foreigners in Japan are not normally permitted to own newspapers, the Nazi press chief, Herr Jacobsahl, employed a figurehead. Obviously the "Hochi Shimbun" has since 1938 been fully "co-ordinated." The Fifth Column exercises almost equal influence over the Army newspaper, "Kokumin Shimbun", whereby discontended junior officers make Axis propaganda and agitate for war against Britain and the United States.

Senior officers who have grown up in the traditions of the German-trained Japanese army are willing tools of the Gestapo. It is they who repeat the Gestapo's wish that Japan may attack Russia and Thailand so as to begin the final struggle with Great Britain before American aid allows the democracies to bring about the ultimate defeat of Fascism both in the West and in the East.

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1. Of which great country can it be said that every city and town is within 75 miles of the sea?
2. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
3. Which new Hollywood star (seen recently in a film in Bombay) was advertised as "the blonde bomber"?
4. When did the All-India Radio come into being?
5. Who is Manuel Luis Quezon?

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

RAILS ACROSS THE SANDS

The Old Algeria–Dakar Trans-Saharan Railway Project Is Being Executed By Vichy To Placate Hitler

By JOHN ENGLAND

In recent months the French West African port of Dakar has been much in the news. It will probably soon be in the headlines again.

At the instigation of Germany Marshal Petain has decided to proceed with the old French project of building a trans-Saharan railway to link Algeria with Dakar. The Nazis hope by beginning work on the construction of the railway now to forestall any Allied or American attempt to seize the port.

The construction of the railway would take several years, but the work serves as a pretext for building a motor highway for the transport of materials. Highways already exist in the Sahara, and they are regularly traversed by motor coaches. It is reckoned that a road to Dakar could be finished in eight months, and would serve as well as a railway for sending troops and supplies to this vitally important Atlantic base.

Preliminary work is beginning, and it was reported a short time back that the French have had trouble among mutinous prisoners earmarked for transport to the burning sands of North Africa to slave on this—one of the most spectacular and ambitious railway plans ever conceived. Several prisoners were killed and others injured when guards fired on the rebellious forced labourers.

Old Project

Projects for such a desert railway, or one similar with its terminus at Gao on the Niger, have been in the air for something like half a century. French Colonial statesmen have declared that the line is essential to the prosperity of French West Africa, and indeed the scheme has been on the verge of adoption many times during the past fifty years. It was hoped at one time that it would be an international line with Britain, Belgium, and Italy interested in it as well as France.

Difficulties of communication between France and West Africa by sea in wartime have brought the scheme to the front again in that country, and Germany has been cunningly backing up the project for her own strategic ends. The line would be about 2,000 miles long and about ten years back it was estimated that it would cost £20,800,000. This figure is certain to be considerably exceeded now.

International Importance

There is no question as to the international importance of such a railway to the world's system of communications, apart altogether from the military aspect. Originally, as is the case with the Nazis to-day, strategical reasons were the chief factors in the French Government's interest in the plans. Had the line been in use when the war began no point in France's West African colonies would have been more than three days' journey from the Mediterranean coast, and instead of taking a week to ten days to bring colonial troops to Europe by the devious sea route around West Africa, passing through the Bay of Biscay or Strait of Gibraltar to land them at Brest, Bordeaux or Marseilles, the short sea route from North Africa to the last-named port could have been used.

When peace is restored the commercial value of the line to many European nations will be obvious. For it is hoped that an extension of the trans-Saharan line will be thrust through the Belgian Congo, linking up with the British East African lines. This would bring our East African colonies three weeks nearer to Britain by land. At one time the Italians were also anxious to build a line across the Sahara, about parallel with the French line and some 800 miles east of it, running from Tripoli to Lake Chad.

Perilous Journey

The French did not favour the idea. They were of the opinion that political ambitions rather than economic necessity stimulated this scheme, and that the Italian objective was to strengthen a claim to the territory about Lake Chad, one of the Free French areas now fighting on the sides of the Allies.

Military reasons certainly played a great part in actuating the French decision to survey the line but there is no doubt that in order to develop West and North Africa better communications are essential. It is true that during recent years motor roads have been opened up across the Sahara, but the journey is still hazardous for a private car, and although motor buses regularly make the crossing they cannot move merchandise in bulk.

There are no roads in the true sense of the term, and although marked by direction posts and heaps of stones the danger of getting lost and dying of thirst is still there. Travellers have thus perished in the desert while attempting the crossing.

Immense Undertaking

For some years before the war hundreds of Deputies were pressing for the building of the line, and in 1932 the Public Works Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies even approved the plan, but it did not come to fruition.

The building of the line would be an immense undertaking. It is estimated that the delivery of materials would take at least four years, during which 35,000 persons would be employed, and that it would considerably benefit the French merchant marine.

The line to Gao, from which the branch to Dakar would bifurcate, will be an extension of the one running from Algiers to Oran, and its construction will necessitate crossing some of the highest mountain ranges in North Africa.

From Oran it will strike due south, piercing the heart of the desert, and will reach the Niger at Gao, finally linking up with the line that runs northwards from the Gulf of Guinea in Dahomey. It was suggested before the war that there should be another line running along the lower Niger until it reached the British railway system in Nigeria.

Life Under The Sea

How The Submarine Crew Works

By "TAFFRAIL"

The Prime Minister recently took the opportunity to pay a tribute to British submarines. Their record is truly amazing.

During 1941 they have sunk or seriously damaged 17 enemy warships, including some U-boats. Apart from this 105 enemy supply ships, troop transports and tankers have been torpedoed, many of them on the important line of communication between Italy and Libya. Submarines of the Royal Netherlands and Free French navies have given gallant service in co-operation with ours.

Ene y U-boats working in conjunction with aircraft, have little difficulty in finding a target among the crowded convoys of merchantmen approaching or leaving the British Isles. Our submarines on the other hand work right up against the enemy's coasts in waters which are often mined and patrolled by hostile surface vessels and aircraft.

Prolonged Patrols

They have maintained their patrols for weeks at a stretch, submerged during daytime while keeping a periscope look-out, surfacing at night if not in contact with the enemy, to recharge their batteries and give their crews a breath of fresh air.

Few men in a submarine see daylight from the time they leave harbour until they return. With a crew of between 50 and 60 the interior is uncomfortably crowded. Washing largely goes by the board in wartime, clothes being hardly removed from one end of the cruise until the other.

The dietary is carefully supervised; the crews receive extra rations in the way of cereals, fresh fruits, tinned soups, sausages, bacon, eggs, chocolate and so forth, which do not figure in the naval ration. Cooking is impossible while submerged, as it causes a smell and dampness, while the cooking range uses valuable current which cannot be spared while the boat is running submerged under her motors.

So for this reason night, when the boat is on the surface is generally turned into day, with breakfast just after dark and lunch round about midnight. Night indeed, when fresh air is sucked into the boat, is the only time when hot food is possible or smoking is permitted.

Even during the night, however, the boat must be prepared for a "crash dive" on sighting something.

Life And Death Game

It is a game of life and death. Whoever acts first wins. After a successful daylight attack a submarine may often be counterattacked for hours at a time with the enemy's depth charges exploding, now close, now farther away, and the crew holding their inevitable sweepstakes on the total number dropped. On one occasion the "explosion recorder" lost count at some figure over 100.

Being depth-charged is what a friend of mine describes as a "peruliar sensation" Shattering crashes nearby shake the whole ship and often break the instruments and put out the lights. Water may seep in through points and rivets .....Anything may happen.

Yet, whatever they feel in their hearts, the men inside the steel hull never flinch, though for hours the explosion of depth charges may mingle with the sound of enemy propellers thrashing over the seas overhead.

The men, as my friend put it, were "absolutely undefeated."

Thirty Lost

There was no branch of His Majesty's forces, the Prime Minister said, which had suffered the same proportion of fatal losses as the submarines. Indeed we have lost 30 since this war started. Those steel sepulchres and their gallant dead lie on the floor of the ocean. Foaming white caps are their tombstones.

Their epitaphs are written in the hearts of those of us who knew them. They were young men, the flower of British manhood, but their lives have not been wasted. Their skill and devotion and their sacrifice have been of inestimable value to the British Commonwealth and the crusade in which we fight.

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A PEEP IN THE INNS OF COURTS

How Barristers Are Baptized

Inns of Courts are ancient institutions, with tradition of their own and are very characteristic of the English.

By Miss SARASWATI D. MIRCHANDANI,
Bar-at-Law

That the English are very conservative, few would dispute. They hate any change. They live in the past. They love their old habits and ancient customs. They would prize even an old stone if it can have some history about it.

This conventionalism and sentimentalism pervade all through their life and institutions. The existence and continuance of these Inns and their archaic ways only confirm these impressions.

The Inns are four in number—Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's and Grey's. They are all equally old, having more or less the same tradition—yet seemingly each bears its own reputation. The Inner Temple is supposed to be 'posh' where go the sons of big men, while Grey's is resorted to by the ordinary folk.

Why all these distinctions, I fail to see in spite of the same strange and senseless standard prevailing in all—lectures are common, examinations are the same, status is not different, the ultimate result is exactly the same. Every Inn has spacious grounds and a few lawns, a huge big Dining Hall, decorated in some old-fashioned style; quite a decent library, students' common rooms, a few spare rooms and halls, where lectures are given every term by turn.

Dinners First

Dinners are deemed far more important than lectures. One need not attend a single lecture, but one must attend the prescribed minimum number of dinners each term. Even here we get a touch of the Englishman's class-consciousness.

For if a person has been to a University he has to eat three dinners a term, but if he is a person with no University education to his credit, he has to do double the number.

Since dinners are so important for qualifying for the Bar, I cannot help lingering on them to describe what it is to be in the Dining Hall and how one goes through the process of eating a dinner. And in this I cannot but refer to the Middle Temple to which I happened to be attached and to which I owe allegiance.

The Dining Hall of Middle Temple is huge and spacious. The building of the Hall was begun in 1562, and was not completed till 1573. The walls are decorated with rusty old paintings of English Kings and with Elizabethan Armour. Prominent among the portraits are those of King Charles I on horse-back and James II as Duke of York, Charles II and Queen Anne.

At the top of the Hall is the 'High Table' about 30 feet long. It is made of oak grown in Windsor forests—the gift of Queen Elizabeth. The smaller table below it, is said to be made of oak taken from the "Golden Hind", the ship in which Sir Francis Drake first circumnavigated the globe. On this table sit the "Ancients"—those old hoary men nodding with wisdom and dreaming of old ancient bygone things. Then come the long tables and benches on which sit the students. Sometimes one or two of these tables are reserved for barristers or they can join the students.

To the Middle Temple flock students from every corner of the globe. We have all the possible international shades of complexion—from Anglo-Saxon white to 'inky' negroid. Thus do we get a happy, harmonious blending of various shades at these dinners. Anybody may join anybody. Few of the Middle Templers suffer from this fell disease of 'colour complex'. But in other Inns where there is a predominance of English element, the 'Browns' and 'Blacks' are judiciously excluded from the English aristocratic's clique.

The Night Scene

The scene at night, when the Hall is full, is brilliant and full of animation. The Hall is well lit by side flambeaux and central lights showing up the fine roof and walls. The Dinner starts punctually at seven in the evening. Students go a little earlier, buy a ticket for the dinner for 3 sh. and 6d. each (a very reasonable price for the food and drink supplied) and pay another 6d. for the hire of the gown which has to be worn over a dark dress. Then we are parcelled off into messes of four each for the actual eating business.

Special permission is taken to form a mixed mess; usually the lady students are segregated here, a table in the centre being exclusively reserved for them. Why? I do not know; but ladies seemed to prefer this arrangement. This is so perhaps only in the Middle Temple, I am told the sexes can mix and mingle with each other in other Inns even at the dinner table.

In every mess the students take their seats in order of seniority on those benches—seniority being determined by the number of terms a person has kept. One who has kept the greatest number, becomes the captain of the mess. The only powers and duties the captain has over the others are that he can order drink, speak directly to waiters and give other orders.

Stiff Formality

The pretence and formality is so great that when dinner is on we are not supposed to talk to any of our neighbours outside our mess, even though the next person be alone by himself, not having been able to form a mess. This rule is not to be infringed, unless the captain is good enough formally to invite him to join. Some of these customs may not be so strictly followed in other Inns, but the ladies in the Middle Temple are enthusiastic sponsors of them.

When everybody has taken a seat, exactly at seven, the head usher walks in, straight, serene and grave and expressionless—more like a statue than a man alive, with a huge big silver mace in his hand, followed by a file of Benchers towards the High Table. We rise as they come in, passing by us, and when they have reached their respective seats the sombre man taps the table with a piece of iron three times emitting a terrific sound. And exactly at the third tap the Treasurer or the Under-Treasurer, and in their absence any other Benchers, says 'Grace' in usual sing-song tones. And at last we all sit down to partake of the food and drink.

The food is never too bad from the point of view of health rules. It is like the average English food—tasteless and odourless! The menu varies rarely. If at all it does, it is only on grand nights and guest nights, and the change is merely from boiled beef of chicken fricassee and from apple-dumpling or gooseberry-dumpling to compote or souffle of fruits. The vegetarian menu remains ever the same, even on these auspicious occasions. We have an apology for rice and curry, a nut-cutlet—a speciality of Middle Temple which has ceased to be so because of its invariable presence at the table.

Sumptuous Drinks

As for drink, we get plenty of it though that again varies little. Half a bottle per person of any wine—Hock, White wine, Graves, Port, Sherry and Burgundy. This is exclusive of beer, which is always there whether we want it or not. We can have as many tumblers of it as we please. As a matter of fact, it is a convention with us (at least the ladies) to let the bearer pour out as much of the beer as he wishes, even though we may be sure of not even touching it.

The reason is obvious, as all the remains of the drink on the table go over to the waiters and not to the bottles in the cellar whence it came. In fact, if we do not do that we are sure to be in bad books with him. We keep him fattened on these left-overs—it never goes in vain—and we can always extract an extra bottle of something which may be our favourite.

On grand nights, the monotony is broken by an extra bottle of Champagne, besides the usual quantity. Generally, the Dining Hall is full to its capacity on such nights because of Champagne. It is here in these Halls that most of us the Indians—acquire a taste for drinking and some of us even get addicted to this pernicious habit. I find a number of students trying to get a place by the side of a teetotaller, so that they can do justice to his share as well.

This is not our choice, but is more or less forced upon us from without. It is also helped to an extent by our own temperament and the upbringing and training that we have had at home. Young people, who have been brought up in an orthodox, rigid and religious atmosphere and who have strict instructions from home never to go near wine, woman or tobacco, fall an easy prey to this temptation. I have known many such cases.

Coffee is not served to the students until after the Benchers have left and gone. As they rise to go, we also rise and do not sit down until the last one of them has left the Hall. At times some of them are gracious enough to nod at us or give us a smile as they pass by and we have to make a big bow in acknowledgment of the same. After the Benchers have left us, we can get gay and merry, have our coffee smoke or be uproarious if we please.

Segregation Of Sexes

At these Dinners students may not bring their guests; but a barrister may. A student can invite a friend for lunch in the Hall, provided the guest be of the same sex as the host. That is, a gentleman can ask a gentleman and a lady only a lady. This is in a country where Pardah and segregation of the sexes is said to be unknow!

We may not bring in our common rooms anyone not being a member of the Society. Once after a lecture at the Grey's a girl friend of mine and myself were asked by a common friend to take tea with him upstairs in the common room. We hesitated and inquired if he could really take us. He was very confident and proud of his Institution, and gave us the assurance that he could. We did go and had our tea.

But next day our young friend had to appear before the Under-Treasurer to show cause why action should not be taken against him for bringing two none-members, girls, and that too when they were in slack-hardly a proper dress for such an Honourable Society. Luckily our friend was let off—this being his first offence of the kind—with a good word of admonition and a threat that next time he infringed any of these canons of conduct he would be jolly well fined!

Our being in slacks only aggravated the offence. For, earlier in the evening, before going for tea we had been attending a lecture on the Civil Procedure by K. C. Burrows. After coming out from the lecture room we had a man sent to us forbidding us from coming to the lectures in future in trousers. This was in war time. In America one can go about anywhere in slacks even in normal times, without offending the ordinary canons of propriety and decency.

(Continued On Page 30)

THE IDEAL TWO-PURPOSES SOAP

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In Defence Of The Modern Woman

A Male Quisling Takes Her Brief

I do not share the widespread prejudice against the modern woman. She is a creature more sinned against than sinning.

I have heard a lot of diatribe against this youngest daughter of Eve and while I know she is strong enough to defend herself, I must take up the cudgels for her and tell my men friends straightway that this sort of malicious propaganda cannot stop the emancipation of women.

For long man has been the lord and the master of the Universe. He has kept women in leading strings and denied them even their elementary rights. They have been treated as chattels, as hewers of wood and drawers of water. They have been subjected to an age-long and systematic victimization. But even a worm does turn. And thanks largely to modern education women are now finding their feet, ousting menfolk from their monopolies and threatening their hegemony both inside and outside the home.

I have every sympathy with the weaker sex in this fight against the forces of evil. I have an unstinted admiration for their achievements and wish them godspeed in their Herculean task I am sure my friends who are uncompromising enemies of feminist advance will call me names and declare me a Quisling. But I don't care. I prefer to err in the company of the fair.

Tree Of Knowledge

And let me now examine closely some of the charges against the modern woman. Here is a wonder of wonders! Men of conservative ideas—the diehards of the old school—are scandalised at the sight of modern girls going to schools and colleges. Why has she partaken of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge? Had she not everything she desired, in that Garden of Eden—her home, children to play with, parents to serve a husband to love and servants to rule over?

What more did she want? Why did she venture out of doors? Had she not enough to do with washing and cooking and sowing and bringing up of children? Well, this kind of talk will not do. It is purest rot. Happily, it is limited to a few cross-grained fogeys who can neither learn nor unlearn and whom nobody takes seriously.

The woman has definitely come out of the veil. She cannot be confined eternally to the four walls of the house. Nor do modern educated men, if I have read their mind correctly, want life-partners who are mere automatons. They want companions—thinking and alert beings—and not mere valets They will have nothing to do with votaries whose only offerings ar a cringing servility.

Most unhappy marriages of today are due to serious temperamental differences between the husband and the wife. The husband is a university educated man with a bias for learning and academic discussion. His wife is a complete ignoramus, steeped in conservatism and superstition. She does not understand reason. I am speaking particularly of Indian homes where tragedies of hopeless incompatibles among married pairs are not infrequently witnessed at the present moment The 20th century husband is often yoked to the 16th century wife and the result is unhappiness for both

The old-fashioned girl who is nursed and brought up in an antediluvian atmosphere swears by untouchability and superstition and a host of meaningless ritual. She cannot keep pace with the modernist ideology of her husband who applies only the test of reason and common sense to the many problems of life. And then comes the inevitable clash with its many and deep sighs and sorrows. Believe me, this is not at all an exaggerated picture, writes "Omega" in the "Indian Review."

But, on the other hand, we are warned against a potential danger. It is the hyper-educated wife People who ought to know better look askance at a university girl We are told that a girl with an academic mind is a misfit at home She develops a stubborn and inflexible outlook which is a serious handicap in the every-day problems of the home. For a young man higher education has a definite value. It gives him balance and poise. It teaches him discrimination and develops common sense.

Frankau's Advice

But send a woman to the University and the result is a complete 'ossification of the common sense.' I am using the expression which Mr. Gilbert Frankau employed in the columns of the "Daily Mail" recently. Hear the advice of this famous novelist: "One of the best wives and mothers I know took honours at a famous University and still teaches there. Nevertheless, if I were lucky enough to have a son and he were one of those very rare sons who would take his father's advice about matrimony, I should most certainly counsel him against choosing a hyper-educated wife."

While this man is all for higher education in the case of males, he is not prepared to extend that liberalising influence to females Probably he thinks that what is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose. I do not agree with this doctrine of exclusiveness. It is another instance of man-made tyranny against which the woman of to-day has raised her banner of revolt. University education cannot be allowed to remain a forbidden fruit for women I remember following a controversy in the press in which it was asked: "Do Quadratic equation make better wives?" The most fitting answer given to it was "Do Quadratic equations make better husbands?"

I think this is an entirely wrong way of looking at female education. Some people believe that all education imparted to women should tend to make them better wives and better mothers. And that which does not serve this purpose is useless, if not worse. I do not subscribe to this philosophy. The object of education and, particularly, higher education is to set people thinking independently besides filling the mind with a mass of learning.

Masculine Revolt

The pity is that most people encumber their brains with a heavy load of useless knowledge which is so much lumber, but do not add one grain to their common sense or understanding. That is mostly the fault of educators We want teachers of the right type. It is wrong to suppose that while University education must do good to men, it is bound to spoil women. Given the right and proper opportunities, women have done splendidly well and beaten men on their own ground.

But there is something more serious. It is a masculine revolt against modern marriage. Says the young man of to-day: "The modern girl does not want children. She cannot cook; she can't or won't mend her husband's clothes; she does not intend to sit at home. Why should I marry in order to take a girl (and always the same girl) to the pictures? Let us pause and consider. Do modern girls hate children? I remember a friend telling me: "The woman of to-day shrinks in horror from the thought of large families except for her dogs and the ultra modern variety would rather have a Baby Austin than a baby."

That is nicely put, but is it the whole truth? Motherhood is and must continue to be the strongest of all feminine emotions. Nature has not yet uprooted it from the female breast. But the new woman wants regulated families. She is opposed to a rabbit-like multiplication. Her learning and experience have told her that mere numbers do not constitute strength and it is quality more than quantity which matters in life. This is a valuable lesson which is unfortunately lost on most parents who glory on counting their children by dozens and whose only contribution to the world is to be judged by the number they have added to its population of hungry mouths.

Biblical Curse

What the world needs, and India particularly, is not more children but less. And it is a happy augury for the future that the modern woman knows her responsibilities in the matter So far she has been a helpless contributor to an ever-increasing growth in her family with a correspondingly diminishing standard of life. If Nature has given woman the gift of motherhood, it must be wisely employed. This God-given capacity should not be squandered in producing a chain of babies who are merely the symbols of their parents' lustful folly. And then who has to bear the full brunt of this game of procreation? Alas, it is the poor woman.

Upon her has fallen the Biblical curse: "Unto the woman the Lord God said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." And thus have followed the throes of conception confinement and delivery. Would that man had a trial of it for a change, he would surely understand things better! I congratulate the modern woman on her resolve to have the fewest possible children. Why should not man suppress the beast in him, or take adequate precautions? So this charge against the new woman has failed and she is honourably acquitted.

The second complaint against the modern girl is that she cannot cook, nor can she darn or mend clothes. Why, you are really hard on woman if you expect her to do all this, or treat it as a measurement of her usefulness. Unfortunately, we are led to believe so from time immemorial and it is difficult to drive out old convictions. A young lady, home for the holidays from college, was in great glee over her success in her recent Exams.

"Papa," she said, "you ought to be very proud of my reports and to be more satisfied with my high marks in political economy, fine arts, music, logic, and languages." "So I am", replied the parent, "and your general success in life seems assured if your future husband can show testimonials from his school in housekeeping, cooking, nursing, mending and the use of the sewing machine, I think you may be very happy yet." I should think it is an excellent idea. So far man has had too much of the soft jobs, sitting at the desk, writing notes or signing cheques while the poor woman has slaved for him in the kitchen or the laundry.

Why Not A Change?

Why not try a change? Where is the horror if men are made to push prams in the streets or do the washing or handle a needle or try cooking in the kitchen? Nevertheless, I refute the charge that the modern woman would not do any of the domestic duties. She would do them much better than her ignorant sister of the past, when the mood is on. But she would have none of those male commandments. She is definitely opposed to the dictatorship of man in the home. She prefers government by consent but if there is going to be any dictatorship, it will be here.

And what is this charge about sitting at home? The new woman has discarded the "parda." She has come out of the veil. She will certainly not sit at home. No, never. "I have made up my mind", said the husband, "to stay at home." "No, that cannot be", said the wife. "I have made up my face to go out." She must go out, with you or without you. Is she not entitled to her full share of the fresh air and the sunshine and the open spaces? Must these continue to be man's monopoly? Will you deny her even Nature's plentiful gifts? And as for good company and the club life, the late hours and the pictures, are they entirely a masculine property?

So far woman has been systematically ousted from them under a well-planned man-made organisation. But things cannot go on like that eternally. I am glad the modern woman has put her foot down on man's injustice. She will assert herself. She will make her presence felt. She will rise to her full stature. Dare you stop her? She will move heaven and earth. She will rend the welkin with her cries.

Both Extremities

And please don't find fault with the new woman's make-up. Does she not look charming in her modern outfit? Do not these powders and cosmetics add to her perpetual grace and loveliness According to a genial observer, "the modern woman has begun her emancipation by shaping herself at both extremities—cutting her hair and shortening her skirt." Science has put in her hands the most up-to-date methods of conquest over nature. Not for her any ugliness of body or form!

She can get her face lifted her nose shaped, her hair dyed her eyebrows pencilled, her lips coloured and her nails manicured.

(Continued On Page 30)

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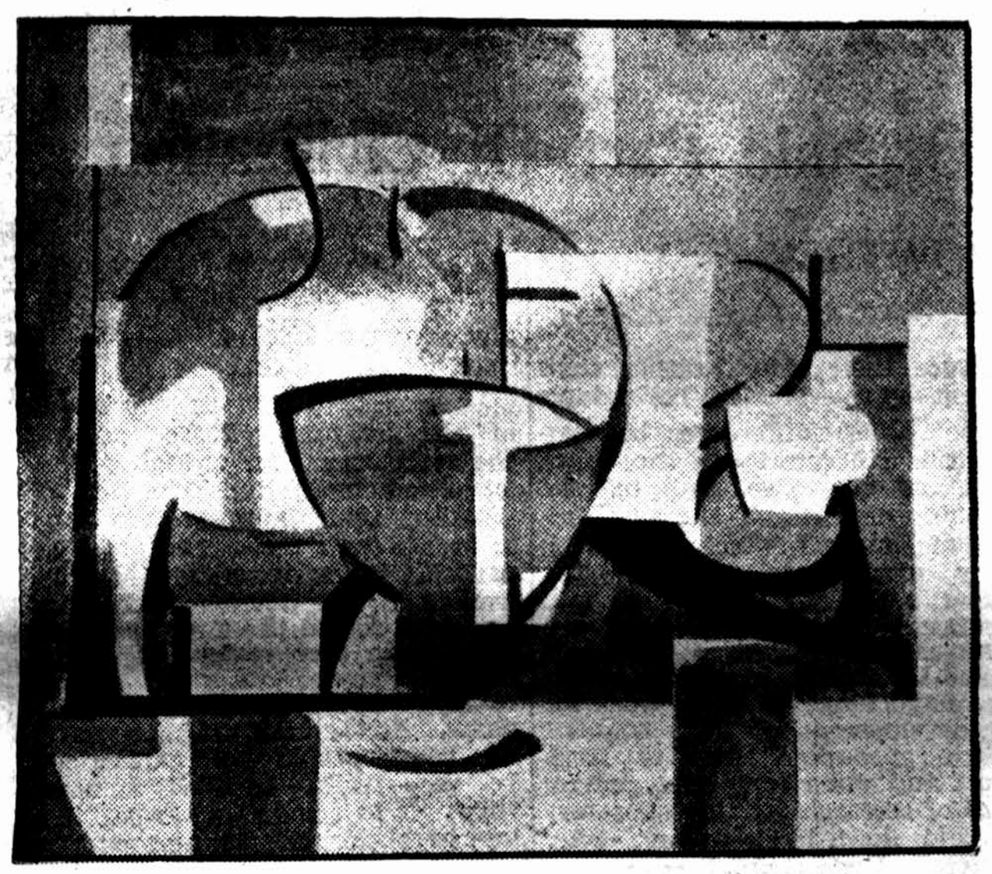


"Still-Life"

(Exhibited at the British Pavilion, New York World Fair, 1939.)

MODERN MOVEMENTS IN ART

"WHO TOLD YOU THAT ONE PAINTS WITH COLOURS? ONE MAKES USE OF COLOURS, BUT ONE PAINTS WITH THE EMOTIONS."

There are few great artists, as a modern French writer has pointed out, who have escaped the reproach of obscurity from their contemporaries. But the obscurity of a passage is the product of two factors: the thing read and the being who reads it. The latter rarely blames himself.

It must, nevertheless, be admitted that modern art is not 'easy' though it is probably not in essence more difficult than that of any other period. For the assumption that art is a subject that may lightly be approached dates only from the Victorian era, when painting came to be regarded as a drawing-room occomplishment rather than as "an intellectual virtue' of the highest order. It would be a mistake on the part of any critic to perpetuate this fallacy. At the same time it may be said that if the subject is approached in a free and unbiased spirit the fact that it is built upon a wholly logical structure will gradually become apparent, writes E. H. Rmsden in "The World Review"

A Wrong Habit

In the first place, the habit of looking at pictures and carvings with certain preconceived notions as to what art should or should not give and as to the way in which things should or should not be done is, at all costs, to be avoided, for this habit tends, at the outset, to be inimical to the eojoyment of everything that does not conform to these notions. Since, in view of the immense variety of art-forms, it would manifestly be futile to suppose that there is only one way of doing things and only one set of standards to be observed.

Thus, for instance, everyone with a knowledge of western art is so familiar with the practice of painting a head with one side of the face shaded that it never occurs to anyone to question the usage. Yet when a European painter attempted to use this method when portraying the dignitaries of the Chinese court the Emperor Kang'hsi objected, on the ground that the Chinese do not have one side of the face white and the other black. It is, therefore, obvious that everything depends upon the convention to which people become accustomed; so that to imagine that there is only one norm is merely to expose one's own ignorance of the possibilities.

A recognition of these facts is, then, the first and most important requrement, but no extensive understanding of the subject can be gained unless each phase of development is related to its time and place.

Natural Change

Now, it is evident that what is possible today in the world of mechanical invention was not possible a hundred or even fifty years ago, since with the advancement of science and the growth of technical knowledge the whole character and tempo of life is changing in a way that is as rapid as it is fundamental. It is, therefore, only to be expected that the aims and ideals of art should likewise undergo a change, since if the art of a people does not reflect the manner and ways of thought of its period it ceases to be a vital part of cultural life.

So that to the extent that the change from water and wind to steam, and from steam, to electricity, the generation of power, for example, has been accepted by everyone, to that extent should the comparable changes in modern art be welcomed, inasmuch as they indicate a stage of evolution that is in keeping with the whole trend of contemporary development. For just as the waning of the power of the Church led to the decline of religious painting and to the institution a secular art, so the progress of chemical research, the invention of the camera and the perfecting of the machine have likewise had their effect upon the artist of modern times.

It has been said with truth that if one criticises painting by its verisimilitude, one's understanding is that of a child, for, generally speaking, it is not what is painted that matters, but the quality of the painting and the style and the manner in which it is done. 'Who told you that one paints with colours?' said Chardin, 'one makes use of colours' but one paints with the emotions, and this being the case, it is obvious that subject-matter as such is immaterial and is not something that can, in actuality, be considered as distinct from its form, though for the purpose of the present argument this distinction may be made.

Primal Motive

Without going back to prehistoric art, which most people would find as difficult to undestand as the most modern phases, it may be useful to deal shortly with what the artist chooses to paint and why. In many cases the reasons for his choice are fairly obvious, in others they are less so, but it is safe to say that through the ages the primal motive of nearly all great art has been a religious one. In the course of time, however, the original impulse seems invariably to have been lost, owing as much anything else to a constant repetition of the same motifs, until at last convention has taken the place of inspiration and art has degenerated from the purity of Fra Angelico, for instance, to the banalities of the Carraci.

When this stage of development is reached it is inevitable that painters should turn, as it were, from the dead to the living, and should seek in new forms the expression of essential worth. With the fading of the heavenly vision, it therefore came about that an interest and enjoyment in earthly things for their own sake began to take its place, so that from about the sixteenth century onwards we find the subject interest of painting is increasingly centred in allegory, portraiture, landscape and still-life. For some centuries this kind of thing continued to be done in the grand manner in Italy and France, and it was only after the Revolution that the common and more everyday things of life acquired an interest and provided an excitement of their own.

In Holland, on the other hand where a less grandiose spirit had always prevailed, we find that the scenes that engrossed the Dutch Masters are not unlike those that were later to attract the Impressionists, but in approach, in treatment and in spirit the handling is entirely different. For, as may be seen over and over again throughout the whole history of art, changing scenes, changing manners and changing ways of thought produce changing forms in art, though perhaps Gertrude Stein is right when she says that nothing in fact, changes, except our way of seeing that it is its way of seeing that characterises each generation.

Impressionism

But be that as it may, it at once becomes evident that what interests the Impressionists is not the accurate rendering of an object, of its colour and texture, but the realisation of its more vibrant qualities, so that things are no longer looked upon remotely and as if they were static; but are apprehended immediately as intimate factors of an ever-changing scene. Thus, in their choice of subject-matter it is not so much the scenes themselves that count, but the oportunity they afford for the rendering of more elemental qualities.

Thus, it is the 'wind' in the trees, rather than the trees, themselves that are felt to be important; the 'vibration' of the sunlight, the 'atmosphere' of the cafe and the law court, the 'movement' of the dancers, and the 'pose' and 'structure' of figures engaged in every kind of occupation.

In other words, the concentration of thought and the focus of attention in painting had shifted and things were looked at from a different point of view, but from one which would hardly have been possible before. For it is important to remember that it was Chevreul's researches in colour that contributed more than anything else to the technical resources of the Impressionists. It might even be said that his analysis of the spectrum had a symbolical significance in that it led not only to the breaking up of the shadows, but to the experimental methods that have influenced the whole course of modern development.

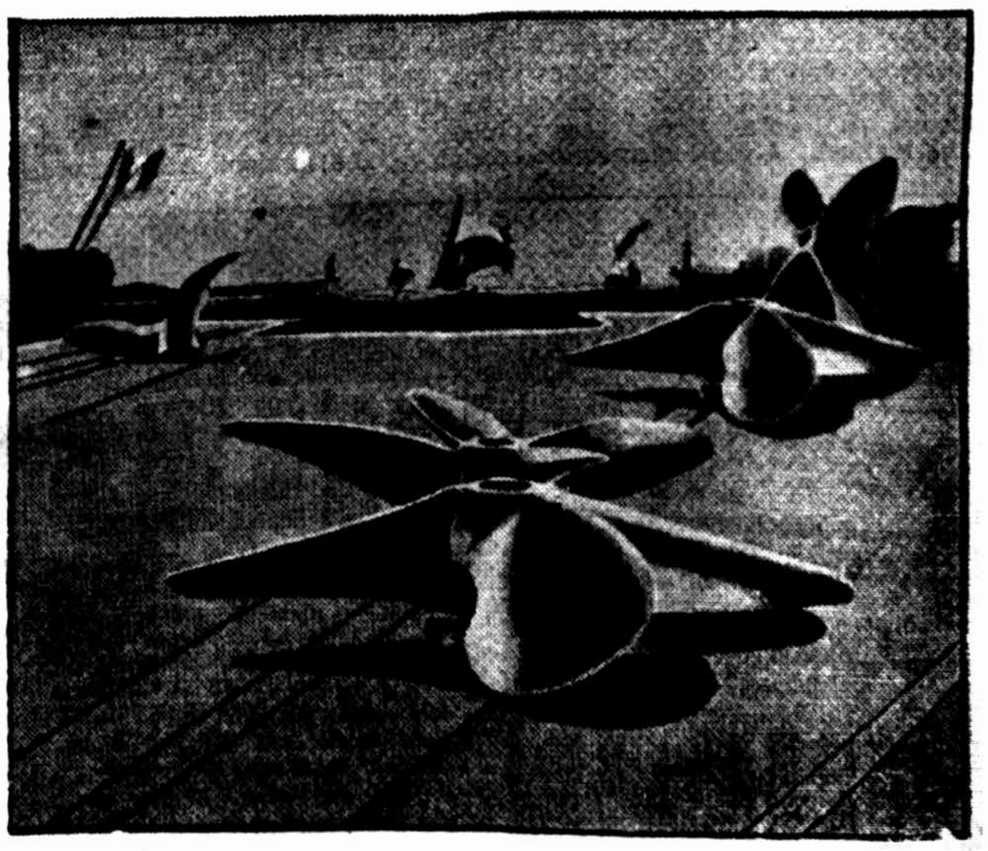
For purposes of classification this development may be said, broadly speaking, to show two distinct trends, though there are, of course, many eminent painters whose work because of its individual character, lies outside the scope of this discussion, painters such as Edward Wadsworth, John Piper, Stanley Spencer and Sickert, to name only a few among British artists.

"Laying The Images"

Of these two main lines of development, one may be said to correspond to a system of analy-

(Continued on page 30)

INDIVIDUALIST



"Bronze Ballet" by Edward Wadsworth.

(Exhibited at the Lefevre Galleries, June 1940).

Courtesy: World Review

SCIENCE IN THE U.S.S.R:

The Russians Hold It To Be An Organic Part Of Civilisation

By J. G. CROWTHER

THERE are many reasons why the Russians have made such a splendid resistance to the Nazi invasion, but among them there is one that I have some special knowledge of; and that is the development of science in the U.S.S.R.

Military strength to-day depends on science and the application of science. The Russian resistance to the Nazis could not have been made without good tanks, good airplanes, and good radio communications, and these in turn are impossible without a high development of knowledge and skill in the sciences dealing with metals and electricity.

We have heard from General MacFarlane, who has been with the Soviet troops in the district of Smolensk, that the co-operation between the Red Air Force and the Red Army is particularly good. This implies that the technical means for this co-operation must be good, and there must be plenty of men who know how to use them.

The Russians have succeeded in producing these vast quantities of high-grade armaments by reconstructing society on an industrial basis. This was accomplished in the series of Five-year Plans The Russians could have had an easier life if they had chosen to import all their high-grade machinery in exchange for exports of grain, oil and minerals. Instead, they chose the far more difficult course of learning to make their own high-grade machinery. They made many costly mistakes, and earned some jeers from the stupid, but in the end they produced armaments that were able to exchange blow for blow with the Nazi military machine.

Essential To Russian Life

But their chief motive in industrialising their country was to secure a high standard of living and that can only be got through industrialisation. The Russian industrial development and the development of science which is inseparable from it have arisen from their new philosophy of life. Science is one of the foundations of this philosophy. The Russians believe that a good life is impossible without science. They may be right or they may be wrong about this, but it is a very convenient belief when scientifically armed bandits are at large in the world, for there is only one way of defeating them; and that is for law-abiding citizens to have still better scientific weapons.

The industrialisation of Russia has inevitably led to the development of science. A country with a highly-developed electrical industry, for instance, requires a lot of electrical engineers. These have to be trained. A man cannot understand electrical engineering unless he knows the elements of physics. Hence there must be plenty of physicists merely to teach the engineers. In addition, there is the need for experts who can solve new problems that arise in the operation of electrical machinery and there is the need for inventing new and better machines. The best way of providing the pool of physicists and new physical knowledge, which is like the blood and breath of industrial civilisation is to have people doing research in special laboratories built for the purpose.

I remember with particular pleasure visiting the Physico-Technical Institute at Dnepropetrovsk. This was founded to supply the background of physics necessary for the development of the new industrial region around the great dam and hydro-electric power station at Dneproges. It was directed by a young physicist named Finkelstein, and numbered among its staff Kurdumov, who has made excellent X-ray researches in connection with the hardening of steel. Other capital investigations were in progress by Malinovsky on the physics of the propagation of flame. This is the science which shows what happens when the gas explodes in the cylinder of a petrol engine. Its industrial importance is obvious.

When I visited Dnepropetrovsk it was in the depth of winter. The thermometer fell to near the freezing point of mercury: as a matter of fact, it registered about 65 Fahrenheit degrees of frost. My train arrived fifteen hours late and I did not expect to find any one at the station. But many of the members of the staff were there, and I was transported in a Rolls-Royce car to my hotel; it is the only time that I have ever travelled in a Rolls.

Thin Time For The Nazis?

The steam heating in the hotel was extremely hot, but not hot enough to overcome the terrible cold coming in from outside. Sharp icy winds swept over the snow and penetrated everything. That was in January; if the Nazis can be held till then, they will have a thin time.

The dam itself was enormous. It was more like a natural rock than a work of human construction. There was an immense aluminium works nearby. The determination of the Russians to destroy works like these which they erected at such cost and sacrifice, rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the enemy, is one of the noblest resolutions in history. It compares with the decision of the ancient Athenians to sacrifice their city rather than submit to the Persian barbarians.

The chief differences between scientific laboratories in the U. S. S. R. and our own are in the planning of research, the youthfulness of the staff, which creates a lively atmosphere, and in the higher status of mechanics and laboratory assistants. There are organised political discussions, designed to explain to the scientists the importance of their work for the development of the country and to encourage them to fresh effort and discovery. The general lines of research for the laboratory are laid down by planning committees. These consist largely of leading scientists from various parts of the country who meet periodically in Moscow. In this way plans are made for all the research in physics, chemistry and biology; overlapping is avoided and the greatest aid is given to the industries using these sciences as well as to the advance of pure knowledge.

When planning is badly done it may destroy initiative, but on the whole, when it is supported with plenty of money, it is more fertile than unorganised individual effort. One must remember that the plans for research are in the main drafted by the scientists themselves. They set their own problems for themselves. They are not just told to attempt to discover something by a bureaucrat who knows nothing about it. The planning of research is carried out by the Academy of Sciences; this is its main function.

Silly Idea

The special institutes, and great honours and privileges often given to famous scientists in the U. S. S. R. is a natural consequence of all this. The scientific genius of the population is one of its most valuable raw materials. The first thing that intelligent planners do is to survey their resources and make their plans accordingly. If they discover a scientist with exceptional ability they provide him with the best equipment so that his gifts will be as fruitful as possible.

Russian planners understand very well the necessity for the most abstract researches. For instance, one of the lines in which Russians have been very successful is in that most abstract of all studies: the theory of numbers. Their great mathematician, Vinogradov, has recently solved the famous problem propounded by Goldbach in 1743. This is that every number consists of the sum of two prime numbers. The problem had baffled all the mathematicians of the world for nearly two centuries.

The idea that the Russians are deficient in mechanical aptitude is one of the silliest and most erroneous that have ever got around, though I should say that excessive interest in mechanics and machinery is one of the weaker points of Soviet scientists. They are often more interested in inventing and improving a piece of scientific apparatus than in using it to put a scientific query to nature.

I think the Russians have as much aptitude as anybody else at handling machines. Until recently they had little opportunity of developing machine-mindedness because they had not many machines. But the performances of their airmen with their flights from Moscow to California over the North Pole show that they have the fine aptitude for machinery when they have had the opportunity of learning to handle it. As so many of the research institutes are new, the scientists have the pleasure of working in steel, glass and concrete laboratories lavishly equipped with apparatus.

Recreation Clubs

They often live in big blocks of modern flats within the grounds of the institutes. These provide the conditions for a highly-developed communal life. The scientists and their families often drop in to see each other and organise parties. Their catering is attractive. A Soviet physicist once introduced me to the finest smoked fish I have ever tasted. It came from the river Neva, and I regret to say that I never learned its name. As the scientists are nearly all young people their parties can be very lively. In the summer they go in groups river-bathing, and in winter, skating and ski-ing.

There are numerous recreation clubs. The staff of every institute can join an aero-club where they can learn to fly for nothing. Chess-clubs are extremely popular. Or they can go on mountain-climbing holidays in the Caucasus. The vast extent of Russia and the need for studying its resources stimulate all kinds of travel and scientific expeditions. There are geological expeditions in the Arctic, cosmic-ray expeditions to the tops of mountains, anthropological expeditions in Mongolia.

Of course, the researches of Soviet scientists are inspired by many other things besides exploration. They started the modern methods of blood storage. Balinsky of Kiev has done admirable experiments in which he has made extra legs grow on newts.

There are hundreds of interesting discoveries that I could speak of. The threat to the Soviet cities is a threat to a fascinating new development in science. I would go further: I would say that the threat to the U. S. S. R. is a threat to the whole spirit of science. In no country is the prestige of science and the scientist higher. This is due to the place that science holds in the philosophy of the country's citizens. If the U. S. S. R. fell, it would not merely mean the destruction of fine laboratories in Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, and in other places. It would mean the destruction of the first human attempt to create a society in which science had a fundamental and organic part. And events have proved that in spite of all their mistakes, the Russians have had some real success.

The fact that the Russians do hold that science is an organic part of civilisation is, I think, the best guarantee that they see the issues clearly and steadfastly, and will ultimately triumph, whatever the cost may be.—"London Calling."

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Perhaps the modern rifle bullet would outdistance the deer fly, but its speed is greater than that of the old-fashioned musket ball. The deer fly, with the scientific name "Cephenomyia", has been known to fly eight hundred and eighteen miles per hour. Of course, the deer fly does not fly continuously for an hour and arrive at a point eight hundred and eighteen miles away. It flies at the rate of 818 m.p.h. when it dashes here and there through the air. The high rate of speed was calculated from a motion picture film, the speed of which is known.

It is the male "Cephenomyia" which makes the high speed. The female cannot fly quite as fast. The male will make a dash of four hundred yards in a single second. This is as fast as the shells of the Big Bertha travelled when the German army shot them into Paris during the first World War. If it were possible to drive an aeroplane at this great speed, it would encircle the globe in seventeen hours. The deer fly travels half as fast as sound.

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LABOUR IN COAL MINES

Expose Of Inefficiency & Exploitation

Reviewed By DINKAR DESAI

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

The Indian coal miner is a miserable wretch subsisting on starvation wages and working long hours of work. He is subjected to intense exploitation and various indignities of life. He lives in dark, gloomy, unventilated, filthy and smoky hovels which are the home of terrible poverty and disease.

The conditions of the woman worker is still more revolting. Appalling poverty has driven her to degradation. "Womanhood is being dishonoured, widowhood is being exploited and girlhood is being nipped in the very bud in the coal-fields of India."

Since the application of the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India in 1931, there have been studies on specific aspects of labour or on conditions in different types of industry, but none so far concerning coal miners.

Dr. B. R. Seth has done a distinct service to the cause of Indian Labour by writing this book, "Labour in the Indian Coal Industry" (published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, pp. 308, price Rs. 8/-), which is the outcome of about four years of patient field investigation undertaken by the author as a post-graduate student of the Lucknow University. The book gives a vivid account of the life and work of Indian coal miners.

After surveying the development of the Indian coal industry and its problems, the author discusses the questions of labour supply and its seasonal shortage, methods of recruitment, wage rates, labour efficiency and its improvements, housing, woman labour, standard of living, indebtedness, drink evil, education and safety of workers.

Primitive Methods

The importance of the labour problem in Indian mines can be gauged by the fact that the coal mining industry engages nearly two hundred thousand persons of whom about 23,000 are women. Although the Indian coal industry has a history of about a century, it is still notorious for its inefficient management and backward process of production. For instance, as late as 1932 30 per cent of collieries in British India were not worked mechanically. To-day no colliery is using electric drilling machines, while even hand drilling machines are used only in a few mines.

As the author rightly points out, "the desire to make the maximum amount of money has led the owners of coal properties to distribute them in such fantastic shapes and sizes that they have rendered it difficult to work the mines scientifically." No wonder then that the Indian coal production of 22 to 23 million tons is much below the annual production of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Germany, Belgium, France and Japan. This backward state of the industry is also responsible for raising the price of coal, maintaining starvation wages and unduly long hours of work, and exploiting the workers most ruthlessly.

Vicious System

The method of recruitment known as the Zamindari system is very defective. Under this system labourers are tempted to the mines by the offer of plots of cultivable land which they hold on condition of working in the mines. In other words, labourers are reduced to the position of servile tenants. The Royal Commission has denounced this system as undesirable.

Labour In The Indian Coal Industry.

BY DR. B. R. SETH.

D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Bombay Pp. 308, Price Rs. 8/-

As Dr. Seth points out, this system has a savour of serfdom, particularly in view of the fact that contracts for raising coal are given to such persons, whose interest in land makes it easier for them to secure compulsory labour from their tenants. This system of servile tenancy also compels the workers to accept lower wages which they would not have accepted otherwise.

The contract system of recruitment as followed in the mines is also defective and leads to corruption and bribery. Under this system the contractor becomes the paymaster of the labourers and enjoys the middleman's profit. It is not rare, says the author, to find the contractors making a profit of thousands of rupees a month. It is also in the interest of the contractor that the labourers do not settle down in the collieries, because if a permanent labour force increases the utility of the contractor will diminish. The middlemen delay the wage payment, and deprive the workers of much of their just dues. In the case of some labourers it was found that they lost nearly one-third of their gross income because of bribery and other unjust deductions. What is worse, even managers are recipients of these bribes.

Starvation Wages

The wage rates of the miners are incredibly low. Dr. Seth found not a few miners earning hardly Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month. This miserable plight of the miners in the Railway quarries should be attributed partly to the contract system and mostly to the tender system of the Railway Board. All the miners, taken together, had an average monthly income of Rs 9-8-6 per worker.

Let our nationalists note the fact that "European colliery owners are paying decidedly better wages to their labour than the Indian firms."

It is a shame that the labourers of collieries owned by the Cutchies are compelled to contribute something out of their income to a supposed fund for "Gowshalas" or cow-homes. Usually a deduction of 3 pies per rupee is made on this account. "In most cases this money goes into the owners' pocket instead of to the 'Gowshala' funds." Can there be a more shameful method of robbing the poor labourers?

The wages are so low that the miners subsist on the starvation level. This low standard of living means a fall in efficiency. Lower earnings, lower efficiency and greater irregularity in work have become both the causes and effects of one another. The wages paid to women workers are so scanty that most of them are semi-naked in the winter months.

What is still more revolting is the fact that their poverty is driving them to prostitution. It is revealed that contractors send even married women as prostitutes to the companies' officials to get better facilities of work.

The author, after showing how unemployment and niggardly wages have degraded woman life, sums up the horrible indignities by stating that "womanhood is being dishonoured, widowhood is being exploited and girlhood is being nipped in the very bud in the coal-fields of India." Will those propagandists who go on shouting that there can be no morality under socialism kindly note this "high" standard of morality that is forced upon the helpless women miners under capitalism?

A Scandal

It is a scandal that the Government have not yet extended the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to the mines, while the Maternity Benefit Legislation is still in the form of a Bill. Economic difficulties are forcing the women in mines to work to the last minute before child-birth and to begin work again as soon as they can move about. The author cites the case of a woman who gave birth to her child in the pit itself!

The study also shows that the hours of work are unduly long, while the ventilation in the pits is awfully bad. The housing conditions are far from satisfactory. The author has taken pains to show how demoralisation caused by bad housing, together with respiratory diseases, tell upon the health of the workers.

Dr. Seth has succeeded well in exposing the horrible conditions of life and work in the coal mines. The various suggestions put forward by him for improving the conditions of labour are practicable. In fact, the book is a fine guide in introducing reforming legislation in the mines. It establishes a strong case for industrialising colliery workers, creating minimum wage fixing machinery, granting holidays with pay, and instituting schemes of social insurance. The book merits the closest attention of all those interested in the problem of Indian labour.

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Indian Thought

The third number of the INDIAN THOUGHT, a quarterly edited by Mr. R. K. Narayan, provides a good 108 pages of literary fare. Among other things it consists of three short stories, two travel articles, a playlet and a further bunch of those sweet cloying letters which appeared in the second number.

The trouble with these letters appears to be that they have no legs to stand upon. It is to be hoped that there are no more of these letters.

The most distinctive piece in the number is a short article by Mr. R. K. Narayan on "The Average Man"—done in a manner that is to be expected of Narayan.

It is hard to make travel diaries worth while. They smack so much of School magazines; and in spite of the literary qualities which distinguish the two published in his number, one is constrained to say that two travel diaries in one issue may be one too many.

Perhaps the one welcome and distinguishing feature of this journal, is the translations of and articles about Sanskrit Literature. It is to be hoped that we will have more and more of them.

G. N.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—Qazi Ahmad Miyan "Akhtar" writes an interesting article about Iqbal as a writer of ghazals (odes), while Mr. Syed Akhtar Ali writes about poetry from the view-point of progressive writers. Mr. Mahshar Badayuni's article on Fani is very well written and fully brings out the salient features of his poetry. Poems by Bismil, Asar, Talib, Ejaz Husain and Iqbal Varma are splendid. Reviews and other features are well-maintained.

"MANUAL OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY", PART I, BY D. T. MEHTA, M. A. HIGH SCHOOL, ANDHERI, PRICE AS. 14.

This book is an outcome of his experience gained by Mr. Mehta who is working as a senior geography teacher in Madhavdas Amersey High School. It is mainly meant for students and it serves the purpose which the author has in view.

"SHANWARWADA" (MARATHI) BY K. S. GUPTE, 691, BUDHWAR PETH, POONA CITY, PRICE AS. 2.

This small booklet contains descriptive and detailed information about 'Shanwarwada' which was built by Bajirao the 1st. It has an historical interest and many tourists still visit this place in Poona. Mr. Gupte's booklet should prove a good companion to tourists visiting this place.

KARWAN-E-XAVIER (Bombay)—This is the organ of the Muslim Students' Association of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and the issue under review is the first. The articles on the whole are well-written but they are all of a passing interest. The editorial staff consists of students who all hail from this province. The effort underlying this enterprise is certainly commendable and we wish the magazine every success.

URDU PERIODICALS

HINDUSTANI ADAB (Hyderabad, Dn.)—The October issue which is styled as the "New Year's Number", is a lucky production of 145 pages. The number of articles and poems exceeds sixty and they deal with different subjects and topics. It is gratifying to see that most of the contributors to this issue, hail from Hyderabad itself. Among the articles those written by Mr. Jawaharlal (story of the Fasli year), Prof. Nasir Ali (Reserve Bank), Principal Abdur Rahman (Arab and Persian astronomers), Mr. Z. A. Barni (Abusive epithets), Mr. Rashidul Hasan (History of Hindi), Prof. Abn Zafar Abdul Wahid (Tulsi Das), Jamila Begum (Ancient palaces of Gr. Britain), Nur Jahan Begum Naz (Leaders of the Aligarh movement), Miss Razia (Love-letters of great Europeans), etc., are very interesting. Among the poems those by Abn Zafar, Said, Saghar, Ensan Danish, M. Aslam and others will repay perusal. In the beginning H. E. H. the Nizam's firman is reproduced exhorting all the people of the State to observe the first of Aban (financial year) as a National Day. The issue is interspersed with photographs together with a coloured portrait of the Nizam.

HIJAB (Bombay)—It is a newly started magazine and is edited by a Muslim lady. The Id number contains several readable articles and poems. The annual subscripton is Rs. 2-8-0 while a single copy costs 3 annas.

"R."

OUR SHORT STORY

By G. S. SHESHADRI

SHE WANTED A 'PHONE

THE Electric Clock on the wall indicated 5-30. Shanker got up from his seat leisurely, pulled over his coat and left the office. He did not want to get home soon, as it was no pleasant thing that awaited him there. His beloved wife, Susila, had suddenly taken a fancy to own a telephone, and she was worrying him most unrelentingly to have one installed in their house.

They had been married only 6 months and as all young husbands are, Shanker was anxious to make his young wife's life as comfortable and happy as possible. But unfortunately, it was not happiness in the real sense of the word that Susila was seeking. She was drifting to luxury and only the other day Shanker was compelled to purchase a silk sari worth eighty rupees, which to a man of his humble means in Bombay was very prohibitive. To own the truth, Shanker did not want to displease his wife in any way, but lately Susila had caused such a continuous drain of his purse that he found it was certainly beyond his means to let her own way.

He had dodged her with all conceivable excuses for the last 15 days and it was not possible to carry on the game any further. A storm seemed to be imminent and to be brief, Shanker was in a dilemma.

As the tram generally takes more time than the train to reach Matunga, Shanker preferred the former conveyance and therefore got into Tram No. 5 and bought a ticket to King's Circle.

He had promised Susila before he left home that morning that he would without fail make the necessary arrangements with the Bombay Telephone Co., to have a 'phone fixed in their house the same day, but he had in fact done nothing.

"Susila will surely raise this question immediately I go home", said Shanker to himself, "and what shall I tell her? Shall I confess to her that I slept over this matter? or what excuse can I put forward to-day?" This and various other thoughts connected with the impending storm which Susila was sure to raise against him when he reached home, made Shanker uneasy to no little extent and as he was also feeling rather done up after hours of tedious work in the Office, he fell into a little nap—nay, it might be called a deep slumber, for he had to be awakened by the Tram conductor at the King's Circle Tram Terminus. "Come what may", said Shanker to himself, and with a determination to face Susila's wrath with perfect composure, he made his way homewards.

Shanker could see his wife chatting with her friend Lakshmi in the small garden in front of their house, but he went in pretending not to see her. Hardly five minutes passed, before Susila was in and when her husband had taken his usual evening tea, she opened the subject, assailing him with a volley of questions.

"And now darling, what about the telephone? Nobody came here from the Telephone Co., so far. Have you made any arrangements to-day or again some excuse!" She began thus with a sneer.

Shanker affected a pensive mood and remained silent as though he had not heard his wife.

This indifference irritated Susila and with an air of authority and seriousness, which a magistrate is alone capable of assuming (incidentally, it should be remembered that she is the daughter of a retired magistrate of Travancore State), she observed bitterly. "Have you forgotten what you said this morning? Why are you mum?"

"What do you mean, Susila", asked Shanker with a perturbed look.

"I mean the TELEPHONE". Susila replied hotly. "Indeed, my dear, you do possess a shocking bad memory to forget a thing which you said only this morning."

Shanker had fooled his wife till then. Apparently, Susila got scent of it, and this time she approached the question with a bull-dog tenacity, which was somewhat unusual with her Shanker, therefore, resolved to make a final and desperate attempt to drive this crazy idea from her head.

"You know, my dear", he began in a suppliant tone. "Days are very hard and we cannot go on spending money in unnecessary things. I have the misfortune to be in an office, where instead of granting a war allowance, they have effected a wholesale reduction of 15 per cent on our salaries."

"Why", rejoined Susila, "My friend, Lakshmi has a telephone in her house. Her neighbour Kamala, too, has one. Do you think they are all fools? You have a funny idea of things my dear, I am feeling quite lonely in your absence and if there is a telephone, will it not be a nice thing to have a chat with you daily for some time?"

No doubt, the idea of having a chit-chat with his wife daily on the 'phone for something pleased Shanker indeed, but he was not at any rate prepared, or to be more correct, his means did not permit him, to squander money on any such luxurious comforts.

"I am very sorry, Susila", Shanker persisted, "I do not favour your idea, as I cannot see how this expense can be justified".

Thereupon, Susila broke into a fresh tirade and in what she called a forcible argument (although Shanker himself could not see the force of it), she sought to make out the advantages of owing a telephone, and finding Shanker quite unmoved, she threatened to go on hunger-strike if Shanker did not at once fulfil her desire in this direction.

To be frank, Susila's argument was far from convincing, but in order to avert a crisis which threatened to develop into a hunger-strike, Shanker pretended to yield to her threat and immediately scribbled a note to the Bombay Telephone Co., instructing them to instal a telephone at his residence as soon as possible. He folded the letter, put it in an envelope and told Susila that he would send it the next morning to the Telephone Co., through his Office peon. Needless to say, when this point was settled, Susila's countenance beamed with delight and the rest of the day was spent by them quite normally without any further hitch.

The following morning, immediately he reached his Office, Shanker, instead of sending the letter to the Telephone Co., tore it into pieces and consigned the fragments to the wastepaper basket.

Nothing more was talked about the 'telephone affair' for three days, but on the fourth day Susila reopened the subject.

"I think Susila, the staff of the Telephone Co., might be too busy to attend to my letter. Normally, all applications for new connections are dealt with only according to priority claim. Probably, they might come round this evening or to-morrow." This time observed Shanker in an easy manner.

Susila said nothing in return, but instead of burning hot as she was wont to, she remained silent. This unusual calmness on her part surprised Shanker, but he thought that she might have probably dropped the matter altogether.

Next day at 5 p.m. when Shanker had finished the days work and was scanning his eyes through the various headlines in the "Evening News", the office peon approached him and said "Telephone Sabh".

Shanker ran to attend the 'phone, thinking that the call might be from one of his friends, and his astonishment may be better imagined than described, when he heard the familiar voice of his beloved wife through the 'phone.

"This is Susila, my darling. At last we have a telephone in our house. You know my friend Lakshmi. Her brother is employed in the Telephone Co. I asked Lakshmi the same day you wrote that letter to the Telephone Co., to tell him to make arrangements to connect our place with a telephone as soon as possible, and here we have it already".

"But what about the bill", asked Shanker quite embarrassed.

"Oh! there was no trouble about it", was Susila's quick reply. "You had kept in your purse fifty rupees out of which I took forty-five and paid the company for a quarter".

Shanker did not speak a word more, but cut off the line telling her that he was very busy in the office, and promised to return home as early as possible.

"WRONG NUMBER! THIS IS SHANKER SUSILA SPEAKING", CRIED SUSILA QUITE ENRAGED. AND SHE HAD TO CRY IT UMPTEEN TIMES THAT SUNDAY.

It need not be said that Shanker was very much upset. All his plans were foiled. He had earmarked that Rs. 50/- for his annual insurance premium, which was to be paid next week, on which Susila had laid her hands most cruelly. Well, if she was determined to carry out her plans inspite of all obstacles, he felt that he should also be equally determined on his own part to frustrate her plans.

That evening, when he returned home, Susila greeted him with a charming smile. She was indeed very glad, because she had her desire fulfilled and Shanker also affected to be pleased likewise.

The following morning, being a Sunday, Shanker had no Office and he left home early in the morning after breakfast telling his wife that he had an appointment with one of his friends and that he would not be back till late in the evening.

That day, Susila hurried through her routine work in the house very cheerfully and by 10 a.m. she was quite free. She called her friend Lakshmi on the 'phone and after a hearty chat with her for about half an hour about almost everything in the world, she repaired to the kitchen to take dinner.

The telephone bell rang and Susila hastened to answer the call: "Halloo!" she said.

The thick voice of a Gujarati gentleman from the other end pierced her ear drum: "Thamae Koan".

"Halloo! This is 26093, Shanker Susila speaking."

"Wrong number," said the Gujerati gentleman and cut off the line with a click.

Susila returned to the kitchen and took her seat on the floor to take her meal. She had scarcely eaten a morsel of food, when again the bell rang. She got up and went to the table to answer the 'phone.

"Halloo! How are you John", thundered the gruff voice of a European this time.

"Wrong number", said Susila and replaced the receiver. She then resumed her dinner, but again after five minutes the bell rang and this time her temper got the better of her and she bellowed in a loud voice, "Halloo!".

"Doctor! I am Jadhav speaking I am seized with a sudden giddiness. I will die if you don't come immediately. Please, for mercy's sake, do come". Thus moaned a dying patient.

"My God", muttered Susila, "Look here, this is 26093, Shanker Susila speaking. There is no doctor here. Wrong number", and placing down the receiver, she returned to the kitchen to resume her meals.

There was no call for about ten minutes, but again the bell rang sharply and uttering a curse, Susila got up to answer the 'phone.

"Please tell Mrs. Burns", a lady spoke this time, "that I shall not be present at the Taj this evening for the party, because.....", Susila did not allow the speaker time to finish the sentence. "Damn it all. Wrong number". She cried in a stern voice and put down the receiver.

She again sat down to take her meals, which had by now got quite cold. The time was now nearing 12 and although more than an hour and a half had passed since she sat down intending to take meals, she had not even then finished it. She now began to regret her folly in keeping a telephone and realised that it would be a veritable nuisance to have a phone in the house which did not allow her even to take food.

With three or four more interruptions from the telephone (all wrong numbers), she somehow finished her meal and, feeling quite exhausted both physically and mentally on account of her recent exertions, she decided to have a little nap. But how could that poor thing sleep! She closed her eyes, when the telephone bell rang in her ears.

With great effort, she got up from her bed and picked up the receiver.

"Send to the next building a dozen cakes and six cups of tea immediately", ordered a man through the 'phone.

"Wrong number. This is Shanker Susila speaking", cried Susila quite enraged.

"Oh! I am sorry. I wanted Excelsior Restaurant", said the man apologetically.

Susila was now having a headache and wanted a good sleep. But the telephone did not allow her to take rest. It went on ringing every now and then. At one time, she felt so much tired and disgusted that she decided not to get up and answer the call. But the 'phone went on ringing in her ears and that increased her headache. Finally, she was compelled to get up only to find, when she placed the receiver on her ears, that it was a misdirected call again.

It is hardly necessary to mention that she passed the most restless hours and she resolved to have the 'phone removed immediately as soon as her husband came. When Shanker returned home in the evening, he found

(Continued On Page 30)

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART WITHOUT ARTIST

SOCIAL STATUS OF ARTIST—NOT ON PAR WITH INTELLECTUAL PROFESSIONS—INVIDIOUS DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC LIFE—ARTIST MUST RESENT SOCIAL INJUSTICE—INTEGRATE ART IN EDUCATION—MENAKA'S WARNING AGAINST "MODERN TRENDS"—REVIVAL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—ITS PROTAGONISTS NEGLECT ART—WANTED CIRCULATING MUSEUMS IN INDIA.

The ideal artistic situation is one in which art is esteemed as a vital need of life and its creator—the artist as one of the leading members of society. A nation, which has appraised the true values of art, never allows the artist to sink below the level on which he is entitled to stand. To be ready to reap the harvest of the artistic products and to relegate their producer to a miserably low position in the social scale is sheer hypocrisy and not art-consciousness.

Artist And Society

Modern India claims, at the top of her voice, to be art-conscious, but is not, in the least, alive to the implications of the ideal artistic situation. The connoisseurs, critics and cognoscenti, who pedantically expatiate on art and its role in life, rarely utter a word of sympathy for the average artist who mutely pleads for the redress of his just grievances. It should be frankly stated that India's love for art, contrary to her pretensions, is so far skin-drop only.

The artist's social position was summed up by Mr. V. R. Rao—one of the artists of Bombay—in his speech at the opening of the exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Conference on November 21 in the words such as "the artist seems to have no status, he is regarded as a socially inferior being and as an outcast". Certainly the average artist in India is without a status. He is looked upon as inferior to the person who displays the brand of the academic qualifications as a passport to a high rank in the social organisation.

As a person of knowledge and professional abilities the artist may be superior to the engineer, lawyer or doctor, but in spite of it he is unqualified to step in the circle of the intellectuals. No logical explanation as to why other intellectual professions should be considered more dignified than art will be furnished by those who affect refined taste for art, occupy front seats in the art-functions, but remain supremely indifferent to the question of the social status of the artist.

Invidious Discrimination

Social injustice done to the artist is clearly manifest in the invidious discrimination to which he is subjected in public life. To preside over an art-function is the prerogative of the artist which the Indian art-world has not accepted. The person, who graces this office, is generally a layman—frequently selected from the rank of the reservists for the presidential chair. Those who conduct the meetings are also laymen. They pay a glowing tribute to art in general terms, but have nothing to say regarding the exhibits, if the function happens to be an exhibition. The consequence is that art does not advance an inch further.

Almost a similar comedy is staged in a memorial-meeting. The artist, who executes the statue or portrait, is the chief figure behind the memorial, but he is held up in the background; sometimes he is not invited to attend the function. The organisers do not patronise art for its capabilities to give a concrete and beautiful shape to the memorial-scheme, but exploit the abilities of the artist to provide a photographic likeness of the person whose memory is to be perpetuated.

On the public platform the artist is the least conspicuous person. He is either missed by the representatives of the press or, if mentioned, is dismissed with a few lines even though he makes an important speech, but a third rate cine-artiste who appears on the platform with a first rate painter or sculptor easily outshines the latter by getting a prominent place in the papers. The press ought to be impartial to the artist of every description and ought to give everyone whatever is due to him.

No Compromise

The average painter or sculptor is struggling to vindicate the prestige of his art before a tribunal—the art-world—that is not disposed to give him a patient hearing. but he must persist in pressing his case until he succeeds in securing recognition of his profession on a par with other intellectual professions. The art-world of India needs the conviction that the social position of the artists is one of the determinants of the progress of art and that excessive fascination for the film is not a symptom of art-consciousness.

Of the various measures, which the artist has in view to achieve his objective, academic recognition of art is one. The universities ought to throw their doors open to art, but for the artist to hanker after the academic colours in order to rise above his present level will not be an honourable compromise. He should insist on winning his case on the strength of his art and not of the glittering labels attached to it.

Mr. Rao rightly remarked that "political, economic and industrial questions have so much dominated our life that hardly any importance is given to the problem o art." Art is an economic and educational problem and is implicit in industry, but is not recognised as such by modern India. No satisfactory solution of any vital question will be found so long as art is left out in the cold. There will be no stability of the new social order unless the artist is assigned his rightful place in it.

Students And Art

Recognition of art by the students as a cultural force was reflected in the exhibition attached to the Bombay Students' Conference which met on the Gowalia Tank maidan on November 21 and 22. It is refreshing to note that Messrs. Rao, Hammond and Hebbar, who, with a few others, formed the exhibition-committee, gave a creditable account of their abilities to organise exhibitions and to conduct meetings. The organisers of the conference were careful in avoiding the common mistake of advertising the members of the exhibition committee as "leading" or "eminent" artists.

Cultural conferences and exhibitions clamped on them are not sufficient to foster popular interest in art. Those who have received education that is divested of its aesthetic aspect will not turn art-conscious overnight, and will not, as they have not done so far, resent and counteract the tendencies of amateurism, commercialism and propagandism which are rampant specially in the sphere of the art of dance. Acceptance of art by the universities as an academic subject will stimulate, to some extent, dissemination of the knowledge of art, but the future generation will ultimately solve the crucial problem of art if the same is integrated in general education from its primary to the academic stage.

"RHYTHM OF LABOUR"
(By Mr. Rasiklal Parikh)

Beware Of Modern Trends

The Journalists' Association of India witnessed on November 27 an interesting demonstration of the different styles of the classical dance-art of India by Menaka and the artistes of Nrityalayam founded and conducted by her at Khandala. Menaka admirably analysed the different techniques, stressed their fundamental unity traced the evolution of a complex dance-sequence in each technique from simple movements and demonstrated the nature of the symbolic gesture-language. The demonstration left no doubt as to the significance of the terms "exponent" and "classical" which are, now-a-days, employed in reference to every dancer and dance irrespective of the abilities of the former and the quality of the latter.

The demonstration also reaffirmed the fact that the classical dance-technique has no room for "improvisation" or haphazard "innovations". The slogans advocating "improvisation" and "freedom from the fetters of the classical technique". which are raised by some dancers and echoed by their admirers, will distract the credulous aspirants from the pursuit of their objective and will prove hostile to the growth of genuine art. Menaka struck a strong note of warning against the impending danger of the so-called "modern trends", to the classical dance-traditions. Her verdict ought to carry weight because in the words of Mr. Brelvi, who presided over the function, "she is one of the most authentic exponents of dance".

Cottage-Industries

While declaring open the "All India Khadi and Industries Exhibition" at Lucknow on November 21 Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant made a forceful appeal for the development of cottage industries. He approached the problem from its different angles including art. The aspect of the cottage-industries which is as important as it is neglected is artistic. Art, too, has been essentially a cottage-product and has, thus, been an integral factor of the economic life of the country—a fact which is not realised by the protagonists of the cottage-industries movement.

India had not confined her art within the four corners of the canvas on the wall, but had extended the scope of its expression even to the objects of daily use. Her cottage products were artistic, varied and distinctive in design. India had, thus, installed art—the source of beauty—in the hamlet of the poor. Synthesis of beauty and utility was her guiding principle in the matters of industrial.

To-day earnest endeavours are being made for the revival of the cottage-industries from the utilitarian but not from the artistic point of view. Swadeshism should not be sentimental, but should be prompted by the deep conviction that reversion to the cottage will reawaken the creative spirit of India, will render its products beautiful and distinctive as they were before and will, thereby, resurrect the soul of India which was enshrined in her art.

To what extent the cottage-industries can, according to Pandit Pant, develop the aesthetic and cultural sense is difficult to estimate, because the revivalistic movement is not conducted with that object in view. Perhaps the reverse of it is true. The keen aesthetic sense of the people will stimulate the growth of the cottage-industries. Aesthetic training is purely an educational problem which the pioneers of the

(Continued On Page 24)

SURPRISE IN LIBYA

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

DECEMBER, 5.

While it would be premature to assert that last week's developments on the Eastern Front indicate a turning of the tide, the news from there has been far more hopeful than at any time since the beginning of Russo-German hostilities.

To begin with, the recapture of Rostov now appears not merely a a local success but one with far reaching consequences on the future of fighting in that area. General Kleist has not only abandoned Rostov and Taganrog after losing 21,000 men, killed and wounded, but is at present in full retreat towards Mariupol. The German columns are being pursued vigorously and some German units have been altogether cut off.

Apart from the heavy casualties the Germans have lost an immense amount of "material." In one day's fighting alone, 200 of their tanks were destroyed. An order of the day issued by Marshal Timoshenko announced the complete annihilation of four German divisions and the capture of more than 15,050 rifles, 110 machine-guns, 46 trench mortars and thousands of rounds of ammunition. The victory is still being pressed home and it remains to be seen where the Germans will make their defensive stand and what the reactions of this victory will be on the fighting in other sectors

Note Of Warning

Marshal Timoshenko's timely offensive has reduced the threat to North Caucasus and will have an indirect bearing even on the attack on Moscow. The Russians have been fighting so long with a desperate resistance, even though they have been consistently pressed back from one position to another. The latest victories of Marshal Timoshenko have imbued them with a new hope and one is able to detect a new buoyant note in the messages from Russia even though the situation around Moscow continues to be pretty serious.

It appears that the Rostov counter-offensive was not the only sign of a new dynamic strategy developed by the Russian High Command in the south. Another distinct attack was launched upon the German troops wedged in the Donetz basin at the end of the last week, though there has been no news of further developments

One must sound a note of warning that those reverses are less likely to dampen than to whip the Nazis into a more fierce onslaught upon Moscow and Sebastopol. The Russians are fully determined to defend that vital port and as long as they can hold it, the Nazis will be unable to establish their mastery over the Black Sea. The sea route to Caucasus is certainly preferable to the long detour over land and after the withdrawal from Rostov, the Germans are likely to concentrate their energies upon an early reduction of Sebastopol, so as to facilitate their advance upon the precious oil-fields of Caucasus.

Battle For Moscow

A fierce battle continues to be waged upon the approaches to Moscow and though there appears a temporary slackening on the flanks, Marshal von Bock seems determined to push on with his triple prong-thrust, from Volokolams in the north-west, Mojaisk in the west and Narofominik in the south-west. The progress during the last three weeks of the latest German offensive has been pitifully slow but apparently von Bock has received personal orders from the Fuehrer to press the attack regardless of losses.

Hitler's anxiety to occupy Moscow is understandable. He requires winter quarters for his armies. More. He requires the capital of Russia to sustain the flagging morale of his people. The occupation of Moscow will sort of round off his present campaign, howsoever short the results have fallen of his expectations and braggadocios. The propaganda value of such a victory will be exploited to the utmost and German strategists believe that Russia will not be thereafter in a position to rally itself for a spring campaign.

That is why almost one quarter of the whole German armed force is being hurled against the defences of Moscow, in spite of the crippling casualties sustained so far, the Russians counting them at half a million "at a conservative estimate." Never before in history has a battle of such magnitude been fought in the present climatic conditions of Russia. The Russians, heartened by events in the south, are standing four-square in their grim resistance and one is particularly gratified to learn that huge reserves in men and machines are being rapidly rushed to the heroic defenders of Moscow.

Premature & Misleading

Writing about the Battle of Libya last week, I observed that one must be prepared for a surprise from General Rommel. The developments since then have justified my forebodings. Far from the issue being decided in the Western Desert, as a famous military commentator observed the other day, the situation remains very much in a fluid condition. Not only that, but the Axis commander seems to have consolidated his position and entrenched himself firmly in the Sollum-Sidi Omar-Sidi Rezegh area.

We are told that the "Battle of the Triangle" has developed into a "Battle of Parallelogram". Bardia appears still to be in enemy hands; Sidi Rezegh has been re-captured by Rommel while it is obvious that the corridor created between the Tobruk garrison and the main British army has been closed. To put it frankly, this is not a very rosy picture after seventeen days of what was hailed as a brilliant, overwhelming offensive. At any rate the sweeping assertions made even by well-informed observers on the spot that Rommel's Panzer strength was broken were premature and misleading.

Far from the Axis mechanized forces being isolated, intercepted and smashed piecemeal, General Rommel seems to have gathered them together firmly, after the diversion raid which was carried into Egypt under his personal command. Rommel must have had a far stronger force than believed earlier or his losses must have been not so heavy as reported. It is very likely also that he received reinforcements from the Derna area in spite of the enveloping tactics of General Auchinleck.

Grave Development

Be that as it may, it is obvious that the enemy threat still remains and that it must be stamped out as quickly as possible. While one is dissatisfied with the poor results achieved so far, one need not take a pessimistic view of the present strategic position. The British yet dispose a superior number in men and machines in Cyrenaica, though it is spread out all over the Western Desert. Moreover, the R. A. F. is still supreme in the Libyan sky.

General Auchinleck thus can compel General Rommel's "positional troops" to fight a decisive action after regrouping and re-equipping his own dispersed formation. The main thing is that General Rommel must not be allowed to break out of the net spread around him and thus save his tanks for another day. The Indian regiment and another British detachment which have now reached the Gulf of Sidra should be helpful in cutting off the retreat of the enemy, even if a few of his units escape the British pincers.

An urgency is lent to those operations by the ominous reports of the understanding arrived at between Goering and Petain. While authoritative statements are still lacking, it is learnt that Vichy has agreed to the occupation of French North African ports and air bases by Germany, though the assistance of the French fleet will not be available for this purpose. It is even hinted that supplies are already being rushed to the Axis forces through Tunis.

This is a grave development indeed and constitutes a fresh challenge to the British command of the Mediterranean as a look at the map will show. It is now more than necessary to liquidate Libya as early as possible and even to take French North Africa under "protective custody" as the Nazis say. After General Rommel's Afrika Korps is smashed decisively, General Auchinleck should presumably be in a position to strike to Tripoli without any delay.

Historic Pact

Fortunately the Germans are not in a position to spare any extensive support for Rommel thanks to Russia. But they will not allow their grip over Africa to slip away and there is always the danger of Vichy aligning itself openly with the Nazis in Tunisia as in Syria. A supreme effort must be therefore made to conclude the Battle of Libya as early as possible.

An outstanding event of the last week has been the signing of the Soviet-Polish Pact of Friendship. This may not have an immediate bearing upon the war situation but it will remain historic none-the-less. It cements the Allied Front more firmly and ends a deplorable chapter of history. General Sikorski had to encounter considerable opposition from his own followers and mention must be also made of the unceasing efforts of Mr. Anthony Eden to bring about rapprochement between the two nations in the Allied camp, who, paradoxically enough, were technically still at war with each other!

The present pact will be particularly helpful when the democratic nations sit at a conference table after the war to draw the blue-prints of the new world order.

Japan is going—going . . . and may be gone when these lines are in print.

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NO HOPE FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT?

Singapore Alert: Fighting Forces On Leave Recalled

MANILA CIVILIANS ASKED TO EVACUATE

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.

THE LATEST REPORTS CONCERNING WHAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD EXPANSION AREA INDICATE THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO DETERIORATION IN THE SITUATION FROM A STRATEGICAL VIEWPOINT, REUTER LEARNS ON THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

Japan certainly was busy, up to about 10 days ago, strengthening her position in Indo-China and Hainan Island, sending more troops and equipment. But since Washington's demand for information on the subject over a week ago no substantiated reports have been received indicating that Japan is still sending fresh reinforcements.—Reuter.

"NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT"

TOKYO, Dec. 6.

"If Britain and America try to keet Thailand outside the co-prosperity sphere by force, this fact alone would endanger peace in South Eastern Asia", writes the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" to-day.

"If America tries to force the principles which she has made the basis of negotiations on Japan by military and economic pressure, there is no hope of a peaceful settlement. Japan should ask the meaning of the recent challenging acts under American leadership in South Eastern Asia.—Reuter.

FIGHTING FORCES ON LEAVE RECALLED

SINGAPORE, December 6.

Army, Navy and Air force personnel on leave were recalled today (Saturday) by messages flashed on cinema screens, while patrols toured streets and cafes for the same purpose.

An official statement has been issued: "Further precautionary defence measures taken in Malaya today are those in which are normally taken: the completion of mobilization of volunteers which began on December 1st."

The only troops out of barracks were those given temporary leave despite the recent order to remain in barracks.—Reuter.

BR. FLEET MAKES JAPAN SEEK PEACEFUL SOLUTION?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, December 5

The arrival of a new eastern fleet in Singapore and continued reinforcements in Malaya are believed in well-informed quarters in Singapore to have the effect of influencing Japan to use "peaceful" measures to gain control of Thailand.

The "Times" correspondent says that information reaching Singapore confirms reports that Japan has strong forces in Indo-China, probably 60,000, including a useful air force with long-range bombers. It is suggested that these forces are specially trained and equipped for overseas expedition.

Japan is continuing to build aerodromes in northern and southern Indo-China, though the solidarity of the ABCD Powers makes the attack on the Burma Road unlikely at present.

MANILA CIVILIANS ASKS TO EVACUATE

MANILA, Dec. 6.

All non-essential civilians in Manila have been requested to evacuate the city immediately. This decision was taken to-day (Saturday), by the Cabinet, in a special session presided over by President Manuel Querzon. It was indicated that compulsory evacuation might follow.—Reuter.

N. Y. K. MANAGERS LEAVING INDIA.

TOKYO, Dec. 6.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha shipping company has instructed managers of its Singapore and Bombay branches to return immediately to Japan "The tense East Asiatic situation", says the Domei Agency, is the reason for these instructions.—Reuter.

TOKIO'S APOLOGIA -

Troops Poured Into Indo-China For Defence Against China

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Japanese Ambassador in a statement released by the White House, informed the United States Government that Japanese troops in Indo-China have been reinforced principally as a precautionary measure against the Chinese.

The statement added that Japan has taken no step that "may transgress the stipulations of the protocol of Joint Defence between Japan and France."

The Japanese Ambassador's statement relayed to President Roosevelt by the State Department, answered the United States' inquiry with regard to the purpose of strengthening the Japanese forces in Indo-China.

The Ambassador's statement delivered under the instructions of Tokyo, says:

"As Chinese troops have recently shown signs of movements along northern French Indo-China, bordering China, Japanese troops, with the object of mainly taking precautionary measures have been reinforced to a certain extent in the northern part of French Indo-China.

As a natural sequel to this step certain movements have been made among the troops stationed in the southern part of the said territory.

It seems an exaggerated report has been made of these movements. It should be added that no measure has been taken on the part of the Japanese Government that may transgress the stipulations of the Franco-Japanese Protocol of Joint Defence.

It is considered in Washington that the gravity of the Far Eastern crisis continues unabated with war or an uneasy peace hanging on Tokyo's next move.

Whether the Japanese Ambassador's explanation to President Roosevelt regarding troop movements in Indo-China will prove acceptable remains open to question.

President Roosevelt is understood to be studying the former [illegible]—Reuter.

Reuter's special correspondent adds—It is learnt from reliable sources that Japanese reply does not coincide with what the official source here regards as reliable reports from the Far East.

These reports are stated to be that Japan has 160,000 troops in Indo-China, which is many more than the agreement with Vichy provides.

Many of them are said to be on the Thailand border and do not face the Chinese in Yunnan.—Reuter.

IN LIBYA

ALL ENEMY GROUND AT EL DUDA RECOVERED

3,000 Italians And 2,000 Germans Captured

CAIRO, Dec. 6.

TO-DAY'S G.H.Q., COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT AT EL DUDA WHAT LITTLE GROUND REMAINED IN ENEMY HANDS HAS BEEN RECOVERED.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE REACHED THE BASE ARE OVER 3,000 ITALIANS AND ABOUT 2,000 GERMANS.

22 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

CAIRO:—It is officially stated that 22 enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday (Friday) in air combats over Libya despite a dust storm. The British lost six in the whole day's operation.

3 MAIN COMBATS

CAIRO:—An R. A. F., Middle East 'communique' states: "In spite of dust-storms which seriously curtailed bombing operations, our fighter aircraft were successfully in action over the battle area in Libya throughout yesterday. Three principal combats with formations of enemy aircraft developed in the course of which 17 Junkers 87s, two ME 109s., one G. G. 50 and one Macchi 200 were shot down. Many other enemy aircraft were severely damaged.

Elsewhere enemy motor transport and troop positions along the Trigh-Capuzzo, were effectively bombed. In the Central Mediterranean our aircraft encountered a BR 20, which was shot down into the sea. One of the crew of the enemy aircraft was seen to make parachute jump From these and other operations six of our aircraft are missing."

GERMAN STATEMENT

Regarding the fighting in Libya a German 'communique' states laconically: "Heavy fighting has flared up."

BANGKOK Thailand's Prime Minister declared on Friday that Thailand had no secret military pact with any Foreign Power.—Reuter.

FINLAND'S AGGRANDISEMENT

How Britain Was Forced To Declare State Of War

LONDON, December 6.

The notes to Rumania and Hungary are understood to be in identical terms, with those of Finland. (Note to Finland, it is learned, required her to cease hostilities and refrain from conducting further active military operation. Authoritative circles point out that rather misleading speculation has been going on regarding the British Note to Finland When it is recalled that at the outset the Finnish Government insisted that Finland had no aggressive intentions and was waging a purely defensive war, the requirement that Finland should call halt and "stay put" would appear to be a perfectly reasonable one.

Unfortunately it has become increasingly clear ever since last July, that the Finnish Government was in fact waging war against Russia for purposes of territorial aggrandisement. General Mannerheim as early as July 11th in an order of the day to the troops, proclaimed that it was part of Finland's intentions—as he put it,—to liberate Eastern Karelia. Karelia is an enormous tract of territory which at no time formed part of Finland. In further efforts to justify their continuation of hostilities against Russia the Finns from time to time stated that it was essential for their forces to reach a certain line.

"CERTAIN LINE"

The "certain line" was never clearly defined, but was undoubtedly very deep indeed to Russian territory. Their contention was that the occupation of this line was essential for strategic purposes, and for national defence. It is also all too clear from what source this argument was inspired. Time and time again Germany has attempted to justify her aggressions against her neighbouring countries upon the pretext that the occupation of their territories was necessary for the purpose of securing German national defence.

In recent weeks it had become apparent that Finland was falling under German political influence and control this was proved all too clearly when recently the Finns joined up with such puppet States as Croatia and Slovakia in adhering to the Anti-Comminterm Pact.

In all circumstances having regard to the solidarity which exists between Britain and her Russian Ally, the British Government had no alternative except to make a final attempt to cause Finland to cease hostilities. That attempt has failed, and within a few hours the countries will be at war. It is understood that the peoples of the three countries who are in Britain will be regarded as enemy aliens. The status of the Finnish Minister in London will not be affected because the Finnish Government had served diplomatic relations with the British Government in July Accordingly the Finnish Legation ceased to function from that time. The Minister and his staff have not left the country yet because of the difficulty of arranging transport.—Reuter.

FINLAND, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY

State Of War At 01-1a.m. (G. M. T.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is officially announced that Britain will consider herself in a state of war with Finland, Rumania, and Hungary, from one minute past midnight G. M. T. to-night (Saturday) The reply from the Finnish Government was received late on Friday evening, but was considered entirely unsatisfactory making it clear that the Finnish Government had no intention of complying with the conditions laid down in the British note.

No replies have been received from the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments During Friday night, communications were sent from London to all the three Governments concerned and these communications will be delivered during to-day Saturday) by the American Minister in each of the three capitals intimating that a state of war will exist from one minute past midnight, G.M.T. to-night. The text of the three notes will be published later.

FINNISH MINISTER RETURNING TO HELSINKI

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Following the expiry of the time set by Britain's "last chance" note, the Finnish Minister in London, M. George Gripenberg, who has been here nine years was to-day (Saturday) preparing to return to Helsinki, with the Legation staff.

M. Gripenberg's departure will release the former British Minister in Finland, Mr Gordon Vereker and staff, who have been staying in Lisbon by arrangement until M. Gripenberg left London.—Reuter.

CANADA TO FOLLOW BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

OTTAWA, Dec. 6

The Canadian Declaration of War on Finland, Hungary and Rumania is expected at the week-end.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR MOSCOW INTENSIFIES

Nazis Bring In More Powerful Reinforcements

Russians Launch Fresh Attacks

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The battle for Moscow is once more increasing in violence. The nearest point to Moscow that the Germans have reached is about 40 miles north of the capital at a point between Dimitrov and the main Leningrad-Moscow highway, it is learned in London.

The "Pravda's" correspondent reports powerful German reinforcements have arrived in this area, consisting of another tank division, another mechanised division and two more infantry divisions. He also reports that at a town (name mutilated), 45 miles south-west of Moscow, strong German forces broke through the Russian defence line, but were later driven back, losing heavily in their retreat. Further south in the Tula area, the Germans have reached the Moscow-Tula Railway. Heavy fighting continues.

RUSSIANS' NEW ATTACKS

The Moscow Radio announced on Saturday afternoon, that Russian forces have launched two new attacks against German positions in the Kalinin sector of the Moscow front. The first attack, made from the north-west, broke the German lines at one point, re-occupying one village. This advance is continuing and has eased the Russian position in this area. A second attack was delivered from the south-east, and secured further important improvement in the Russian positions. In this attack two German divisions suffered severely.

IN VOLOKOLAMSK SECTOR

In the Volokolamsk sector, north-west of Moscow, Russian Guards have been in action and have recovered some ground. Moscow reports that in one week's fighting in this sector, General Rokossovsky's army inflicted over 10,000 casualties in killed and wounded on the Germans.

In the Mojaisk sector, latest German attacks have been held.

GERMAN CLAIM

LONDON:—A German 'communique' claims that the Germans have repulsed local Soviet attacks on various sectors of the Eastern Front, and inflicted heavy Soviet losses in the Donetz Bend.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS

The Soviet midday 'communique' states: "During the night of December 5th our troops fought the enemy on all fronts."—Reuter.

SOVIET ADVANCE AT AZOV CONTINUES

Heavy Snowfall At Moscow, Temperature Minus 13 Degrees

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.

Soviet units have recaptured Kuibyshev the last important point on the eastern bank of the Miuss River which runs into the Sea of Azov near Taganrog, according to a front line despatch to the "Red Star."

The Soviet troops' offensive action continues the dispatch adds.

A Soviet night communique states that on the western front furious enemy attacks were beaten off and the position has improved in a number of sectors by successful counter-attacks.

The communique announces day-long fighting on all fronts.

During December 5 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On the western front our troops beat off several furious enemy attacks and in a number of sectors conditions were improved by successful counter-attacks.

Thirty-five aircraft were brought down in air combats on December 4. We lost 13 aircraft."

Heavy snow is falling in the Moscow area with temperature minus 13 degrees Fahrenheit (45 degrees frost), states the Rome radio on Friday night.

A successful operation by a Soviet army ski unit on the Moscow front is reported on Friday night by the Moscow radio.

Scouts had reported entry of a group of Germans into a village and the unit's orders were to annihilate them in a night raid. Machine guns were mounted on skis and drawn by ski troops.

Men and equipment camouflaged in white and hidden by fog, were able to pass round the enemy's flank and launch an attack so sudden and fierce that the Germans had no time to reorganise their defences.

Those who escaped the fire of the Soviet troops, were overtaken and dispatched by the swift bayonets of the skiers.

KUIBYCHEV: General Sikorski has returned to Kuibychev from Moscow.—Reuter.

ENEMY TROOPS' RETREAT CUT OFF

MOSCOW.—The Russian 56th army, under Lieutenant-General Remizov, reached the Taganrog Peninsula and cut off the retreat of a number of German troops, says a dispatch from the front on Saturday night. Desperate German counter-attacks, supported by tanks and aircraft, failed to halt the Russian advance. Exhausted by their efforts the Germans took to flight.—Reuter.

Another Cut In Nazi Food Rations

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5.

Reports from Berlin say that further reductions in food rations in Germany will become effective around new year.

The meat ration will be reduced from 400 to 300 grammes weekly. This small ration is particularly noticeable because meat cards must also be used when dining in restaurants. The fat ration is also being reduced, while the tobacco tax is being increased another 50 per cent.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL IN CAWNPORE

Advises Audience To Organise In Disciplined Manner

CAWNPORE, Dec. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Miss Indira Nehru, arrived in Cawnpore, this afternoon, 'en route' to Lucknow. He was given a rousing reception at the station, where he made a short speech in which he said that Cawnpore deserved congratulations for having played an important part in the present struggle, and exhorted the audience "to organise themselves in a disciplined manner."

Miss Indira Nehru will inaugurate the Students' Conference here this evening.—A. P.

U. S. Token Army For England

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The United States will send a token army to Britain and Northern Ireland next spring, and, if the war lasts, a complete expeditionary force to Africa and possibly Europe by July 1943, Senator Wheeler (Montana) told newsmen.

He declared he would introduce a resolution into the Senate for inquiry into the reported plans for an American Expeditionary Force.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN MAJESTIC CINEMA

Asst: Manager dies, Gatekeeper Treated In Hospital And Discharged

One man was stabbed and another was murdered in broad daylight on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum by a youth just because he was not allowed to sit in the first class of the cinema free of charge with a retenue of two women and three children.

The picture "Swami" was reaching a certain dramatic climax when a man who was sitting in the first class rose up and ran towards the door with a knife in his hand.

The people in the cinema who saw the man running out got panic-stricken, rose in a body and rushed to the entrance. Some of them were in time to see the gate-keeper collapse with a minor knife wound on him. As soon as they came into the compound, they saw the dead body of a man lying in a pool of blood. It was Bankulal Hariksondas, the assistant manager of the Majestic Cinema. An Irani youth, by name Rashid, was overpowered and handed over to the Police. The injured gate-keeper was treated in hospital and allowed to go.

The reason for the attack is learnt to be that the alleged assailant who used to help the stall-keeper in serving soda and tea to cinema-goers had the permission of the manager to attend the cinema free, but had been denied of the privilege by the assistant manager as his superior was absent.

STOP PRESS

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION IN THAILAND

SINGAPORE, December 6.

The Thai National Assembly today passed an Emergency Legislation", says the Singapore radio to-night. "In an official statement the Thai Government appealed this evening to all Thais to support the authorities in the new measures being taken to secure the country's safety. The emergency legislation gives the Premier absolute authority for a period of 12 months. Under it special steps will be taken against Fifth Columnists, and there will be full control of all transportation. Strikes in key industries will be outlawed and movement of foreign residents regulated.—Reuter.

LUSHIH RAIDED.

TOKIO, Dec. 6.

For the first time since the outbreak of war in China, Japanese army air units this afternoon raided Lushih "Chungking's secret advance air base", about 440 miles north-east of Chungking, according to the Domei News Agency. The aerodrome, barracks, munitions dumps and fuel depots, it is claimed, were severely bombed. All Japanese planes are reported to have returned to their base.—Reuter.

Ranji Trophy: (E. Zone)

BENGAL KNOCK UP 263 IN FIRST INNINGS

Bihar's 5 For 1

JAMSHEDPUR: Dec. 6.

The first round match of the Eastern Zone for the Ranji Trophy commenced in the Kennan Stadium, Jamshedpur, this morning in bright weather. K. Bose, Bengal Captain, won the toss and sent Jubbur and K. Bhattacharji to open Bengal innings against the bowling of N. Choudhary and Bimal Bose at 10-37 a.m.

Behar had an early success. A rising delivery from N. Choudhury struck the wrist of Bhattacharji and shot up unexpectedly, Sanjana, the wicketkeeper, holding a dolly catch (6/1/0). Susil Bose joined Jubbur and 10 was signalled after 20 minutes' batting. At 30 Bengal had another shock when Susil Bose snicked Choudhury into the hands of Sanjana (30/2/9).

EFFECTIVE BOWLING CHANGE

The first bowling change was effected after 50 minutes, Khambata replacing Bimal Bose N. Chatterji and Jubbar carried the score to 45, when the latter was clean-bowled by Choudhury (45/3/26). K. Bose the next matsman, had an early life when Sanjana dropped him behind the stumps, 50 was hoisted after 65 minutes' play. At 63, a beautiful catch at square-leg by Bimal Bose dismissed N. Chatterjee (63/4/17).

The game comparatively brightened up when Ramchandra joined K. Bose and 100 was hoisted after 115 minutes' play. But this partnership did not last long. Ramchandra succumbed to leg-before appeal, off Choudhury (102/5/16). A. Das joined next and remained unbeaten with K. Bose at lunch.

Opening after lunch in the first over N. Choudhury had another success when he had A. Das l.b.w. (112/6/9). A. Deb now came on to the crease and K. Bose soon after scored his individual 50 after 95 minutes of cautious and strenuous batting. Bengal's seventh wicket fell at 158 when A. Deb was clean-bowled by N. Choudhury, his score being 10. Obed Ali next partnered K. Bose and 200 was hoisted after 190 minutes' play. The K. Bose and Obed Ali partnership was going on merrily when a sad accident happened to K. Bose. When Sanjana was returning the ball to bowler, the ball hit the jaw of K. Bose. Bose fell on the ground but soon recovered and continued batting. Soon after the Bengal Captain reached his individual century, playing indeed a glorious Captain's innings, taking the Bengal team practically on his shoulders. This partnership remained unbeaten at tea interval, yielding 103 runs between themselves.

After tea interval, adding only 2 runs the Bengal innings closed at the total of 263. Bengal Captain was bowled first off Bose, scoring 107 followed by S. Dutt, being caught in slips, off B. Bose, scoring nil and Obed Ali being bowled off N. Choudhury, scoring 41. S. Banerji remained not out (nil).

Excepting K. Bose, Bengal batsmen fared badly on the matting wicket. The ball bumping and going low at times kept Bengal score down. Bihar fielding had a marked improvement and N. Choudhury bowled with success.

Bihar opened their innings shortly after 4 o'clock with S. Bagchi and T. Banerji facing the attack of S. Banerji and Ramchandra. Bihar also faced early disaster when T. Mukherjee was caught behind, off S. Banerji (5/1/2). At this time the closure was applied.

SCORES:—

BENGAL (1ST INNINGS)

K. Bhattacharji, c Sanjana, b Choudhury	0
Jubbar, b Choudhury	25
Susil Bose, c Sanjana, b Choudhury	9
N. Chatterjee, c B. Bose, b Khambata	17
Ramchandra, l.b.w., b Chowdhury	16
K. Bose, b B. Bose	107
A. Das, l.b.w., b N. Choudhury	9
A. Deb, b N. Choudhury	10
S. Banerjee, (not out)	0
S. Dutt, C. B. Sen, b B. Bose	0
M. Obed Ali, b N. Choudhury	41
Extras	28
Total	263

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 6, 2/30, 3/45, 4/63, 5/102, 6/112, 7/158, 8/263, 9/263, 10/263.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: N. Choudhury 24 overs, 4 maidens, 79 runs, 7 wickets; B. Bose 23/5/75/2; B. S. Khambata 13/2/25/1; S. Banerji 11/3/32/0; N. Kumar 5/0/24/0.

BIHAR (1ST INNINGS)

S. Bagchi, (not out)	2
T. Mukherji, c (?), b S. Banerji	3
Total (for 1 wicket)	5

LINKING INDIA WITH CHINA

Survey For Railway Communication In Progress

JORHAT (Assam) Dec. 5.

A Chinese Survey Party has been here for sometime past scanning the possibility of directly linking India with China by railway communication.

The party has completed its survey of the approximately 700 miles of the road lying between Chering (or Chirang), a north-eastern town in China and Sadiya for the project which will, when in operation, meet the Dibru-Sadiya railway across the Brahmaputra at Chaikhoa Ghat. The railway communication will be through the small mountain ranges and, according to the party, will not take more than two years to complete.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES ABOUT IRAN

DANGER OF NAZI COUP?

London 'Times' Plea For Vigorous Action

LONDON, December 6.

Diplomacy in Iran seems to move much more slowly than did the mechanised forces of the Allies, says the "Times" in an editorial.

More than three months have passed since the occupation of the Persian territories. News from Teheran gives the impression that we are little nearer a settlement than on November 1, when the Iranian Prime Minister stated emphatically that the Agreement which was being negotiated respected his country's independence and involved his Government in no military commitments. The negotiations, however, are still hanging fire over trivial details.

There are grounds for the belief that the old methods of procrastination are not yet dead, and the Iranian Government, who until very recently were still in wireless communication with Berlin, do not wish to commit themselves until they feel reasonably sure that the Soviet Southern armies will continue to hold their own against the German thrust towards the Caucasus and the Caspian.

The delay is causing disappointment in this country and may have an injurious effect on British and Russian prestige in the Middle East. The Allies may not apprehend immediate danger to their vital communications across Persian territory, but a temporary change in the fortunes of war or some new German move might prove an occasion for the pro-Axis elements in the Middle East to draw mistaken but unwelcome inferences from the apparent reluctance of the Teheran Government to sign and from the apparent inability of Allied diplomacy to bring them to the point of signature. It will be widely felt that action is overdue, if the Foreign Office is to continue to deserve the compliments which Mr. Churchill paid its Iranian policy in September.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN FOR EUROPEAN WAR?

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.

Enquiries about the story published by the isolationist, anti-British "Chicago Tribune" which revealed the socalled confidential war plan drawn up by President Roosevelt for the formation of an American Expeditionary Force, indicate that five million men will be available by July 1, 1943.

The newspaper stated that this force would begin operations for the final defeat of Germany. The plan is stated to provide for a total of ten million men.

Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, said that the United States officials who had approved before his Committee had made intimations or suggestions of plans for using the United States troops anywhere outside the Western Hemisphere.

Australia's Man-Power Problem

SYDNEY, December 5.

A determined effort to tackle Australia's man-power problem will be made when the Federal Cabinet reassembles early in January. It had been hoped to discuss the question at this week's Cabinet meeting but the Pacific situation and other pressing subjects have crowded it out from the agenda. It is hoped that by January the Cabinet will have the reports of the Commonwealth Production Executive, which was established last month to formulate a settled policy and a workable plan for man-power, production resources and financial resources.—Reuter.

Britain At War With Finland And Rest

Replies To Demand For Stopping War Against Russia Not Satisfactory

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is officially stated in London that no satisfactory replies having been received from the Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian Governments to the notes addressed to them last week, communications are being sent to these three Governments which will result in the existence of a state of war. No further statement will be made to-night.

While technically a state of war does not exist to-night between Great Britain and Finland, Hungary and Rumania, a dramatic 50 word announcement issued in London shortly after one o'clock this morning told that communications are being sent to those three Governments "which will result in the existence of a state of war after they have been received."

The announcement was a sequel to the expiration of the "time limit" in the notes sent a week ago by Britain to the Governments of these three countries, calling on them to stop war against Russia as allies of Germany. The zero hour for replies to these notes was at midnight—almost exactly an hour before the replies were received—and an official announcement said that they were not satisfactory.

The Hungarian Premier Bardossy informing the Hungarian Parliament that a state of war existed with Britain, dwelt on the alleged Bolshevik danger to Europe and civilisation and concluded, "I am firmly convinced that the decision of the British Government will find the whole Hungarian nation united in forming opinion about the decision and in undertaking the consequences involved. I would ask the House to acknowledge my statement in this spirit."

The Budapest Radio state the House unanimously approved M. Bardossy's statement.

Announcing Hungary's rejection of the British ultimatum, the Hungarian Premier Bardossy, according to the Budapest Radio, said that he has replied to the American Minister that the British Government should know what danger the Soviets represented to Hungary.

"It must also be known that on June 26, the Soviet made brutal attacks on our towns and our people, knowing full well what this means, decided to defend themselves in company with the Germans.

We cannot accept any intervention on the part of foreign Governments. It is for us to decide what action to take. We must therefore refuse the British request and I am firmly convinced that the whole nation is receiving the ultimatum with the greatest indignation and will accept our decision."

An earlier telegram says:—

Official communications are being sent to the Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian Governments which will result in the existence of a state of war between them and Great Britain.

The Rumanian Government has rejected the British demand that the Rumanians should withdraw from the fight against the U.S.S.R., according to a Bucharest despatch to the official German News Agency.

The Agency adds the reply to the British note of December 1 has been handed to the American Charge D'Affaires.

According to the Agency the British requested the Rumanians to withdraw their troops to the Dniester. It is not intended to publish the note

'U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO EUROPE'

Stimson Denounces "Chicago Tribune's" Story

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Mr. Stimson at a Press Conference denounced as "wanting in loyalty and patriotism" the publication of a purported secret army plan for an American expeditionary force to Europe.

Mr. Stimson said that the documents which the "Chicago Tribune" published represented "unfinishd studies of our production requirements for National Defence, which have been carried on by the General Staff as part of their duties in this emergency."

He added: "They have never constituted an authorized programme of the Government. While their publication will doubtless be of gratification to our potential enemies it will be a possible source of impairment and embarrassment to our National Defence.—Reuter.

Sitdown Strike By Brussells University

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sharp conflict has broken out between Brussels University and German military authorities according to "Brusseler Zeitung" newspaper. The University started with "Sit Down" strike and the Germans responded with ultimatum that if work were not resumed by to-day stern measures would be taken

The cause of dispute, says the newspaper, is that German authorities recently ordered establishment of 18 Flemish faculties which were hitherto all French. The University objected to appointments to teaching staff of three men sponsored by Germans. One is described as having been very active in Flemish cause during the last war, while other two are stated to be strongly pro-German.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has passed to the Senate an approximately 8244 million dollars Supplementary Defence and Lend and Lease Appropriation Bill.

New Cabinet For Iran

Riza Shah Urges Utmost Co-operation

PESHAWAR, Dec. 5.

The Thirteenth Iranian Parliament has nominated Mr. Ali Faroughi as the Prime Minister of Iran, according to reports from Teheran.

With the help of the various parliamentary sub-committees Mr. Faroughi formed his cabinet anew which following confirmation by His Majesty Riza Shah, was introduced in Parliament yesterday.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: Mr. Ali Faroughi Premier; Mr. Fatayan, Minister of Education; Mr. Baqiqasmi, Minister of Health; Mr. Majidali, Minister of Justice; Mr. Azizsuheli, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ahmadi, Minister of Interior; Mr. Kashin, Minister of Industry; Field-Marshall Ahmadi, Minister of War; General Amanullah Jehanbani, Minister of Roads; Mr. Aliak Barhakimi, Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Musharraf Nafisi, Minister of Finance, Mr. Ahmadsaha, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

His Majesty Riza Shah in a message emphasised the necessity of utmost co-operation among all members of the cabinet and Parliament.

The programme of the new cabinet will be placed by Mr. Faroughi before Parliament for discussion after which a formal vote of confidence in Government will be taken.—A. P.

AXIS TROOPS ON TURKISH BORDER

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec 5.

German military preparations were reported along the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier last night. German highway signs have been erected pointing to Svilengrad, a border town.

Indications are that the German High Command has two main objectives, first, attempts to reach the much-needed Caucasus, and Iran oilfields by way of Turkey and the Black Sea; second, to attempt a new thrust into Egypt and the Canal, and probably to the south by the great bases in Tunisia and French North Africa.

BR. DESTROYER BEING OVERHAULED

BOSTON, (Massachusetts), Dec. 5.

The British destroyer Ramsey is being overhauled here after 36,000 miles patrolling in the North Atlantic. The Ramsey (1,060 tons) was transferred by the United States under the Lease and Lend Act.—Reuter.

Cocanada Swadeshi Exhibition

COCANADA, Dec. 5.

It is announced that the All-India Swadeshi Art and Handicrafts Exhibition will be held with the sixteenth all-India Women's Conference in Cocanada from December 29 to January 3. Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will open the exhibition on December 29.—A. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

Old or New—Our registered medicine cures gonorrhoea guaranteedly in Rs. 10|- only. Write for free advice or visit personally or 'Phone 40907. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Near Prarthna Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp: Central Bank, Bombay 4.

"Strive For Co-operation"

Mahadeo Desai's Advice To Ahmedabad Workers

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Mahadeo Desai addressed a large gathering of Ahmedabad Textile Workers to-day on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth birthday of the Ahmedabad Labour Association.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Desai congratulated the workers for their honesty and sense of honour and remarked that he d'd not think that capitalists anywhere else could boast of groups of working-men with deeper roots of honour, keener sense of responsibility, and livelier conscionsness of their powers and place in Society, And may I add, continued Mr. Desai, "that the millowners might have behaved with more promptness, wisdom and generosity. The millowners, he said, should realise that the workers are as much human beings and are entitled to the rights of a clean and honourable life. The era of profit sharing, he remarked was yet far away.

Referring to the international situation Mr. Desai observed the word revolution was in the air everywhere. The terrible carnage on the West was also unerringly working towards a revolution.

Mr. Desai in conclusion urged the workers to strive for their own salvation and co-operation.

NON-BRITISH NOT TO LEAVE MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.

An order has been issued today (Saturday) forbidding non-British nationals to lease Malaya without special permission. The Japanese aboard the steamer due to sail for Bangkok were ordered to disembark and their baggage unloaded.—Reuter.

BENARES:—The Hindu University will celebrate its Silver Jubilee on January 21.

The Maharaja of Bikaner will preside and Gandhiji will deliver the Jubilee address.—United Press.

ANNOUNCING

MESSAGE OF HEALTH

A Woman's "good health" contributes not a little to the happiness of a household as she plays the leading part in domestic life. Her illness handicaps the mem bers of the family and throws the home into disorder. She should therefore keep herself "fit" and thus promote the Joy of her Home. She will find in "LODHRA" the best health-giver and remedy for feminine complaints.

LODHRA

BEST REMEDY

for Feminine Complaints

Manufacturers:

KESARI KUTEERAM LTD.,
Royapettah, MADRAS.

What Led To Resignation Of Bengal Cabinet

Explanation According To Sir Nazimuddin And His Colleagues

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5

"Mr. Fazlul Huq had created such a position that inevitably he had no alternative but to tender his resignation and the resignation of his Cabinet."

This observation is made in a joint statement issued over the signatures of four Muslim Ministers, namely, Sir Nazimuddin, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, explaining the circumstances which, according to them, had led to the resignation of the Huq Cabinet.

The statement continues: "All are aware that Mr. Huq has off and on, during the last two years, if not longer, been in secret consultation with Mr. Sarat Bose, the Leader of the Congress Forward Bloc and certain Hindu Mahasabha leaders for the formation of an alternative ministry.

We did not pay much attention to these attempts as the negotiations between him and Mr. Bose we thought, were of a desultory nature, and we were hoping that the Chief Minister would not exchange a ministry mainly dependent upon the support of the majority of Muslim members for a ministry dominated by anti-Muslim interests.

CRISIS COMES

"In the interests of Muslim solidarity and in the belief that Muslim Bengal desired that we should work together as long as it was humanly possible to do so we put up with all these and many such other attempts, matters, however, came to a crisis when Mr. Fazlul-Huq wrote a letter to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, casting aspersion on Mr. Jinnah, and challenging the 'bona fides' of the Working Committee and of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and of the Muslims of the Minority Provinces, and attempting to create a serious division in Muslim ranks by raising the Bengali and non-Bengali question in relation to All-India politics and threatening to dissociate the Muslims of Bengal from the All-India Muslim League. He invited some members of the Coalition Party to house and incited them to bring, without as much as referring the matter to the Coalition Party a motion of 'no confidence' against one of us, who as the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, had had the temerity to uphold the honour and prestige of the League. He kept on encouraging his supporters to revolt from the Coalition Party. That resulted in the formation of the so-called Progressive Group. Disregarding his obligations to the Coalition Party, he accepted the leadership of this group."

BLOW TO COALITION

"As this struck at the very foundation of the Coalition Party, it became only a matter of time when the Ministry as a whole would fall. In the interest however, of the Moslem Community, we made every possible effort to set him right with the Moslem League and to induce him to withdraw the allegations he had made in his letter. Letters were exchanged between us at Darjeeling, and the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League affirmed its confidence in him on the basis of the statements in his letter to us. We understood that all matters between us had been adjusted and that the matter was closed.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION

"A meeting of the Coalition Party was held on November 26, at the residence of Nawab Musharruf Hossain. Already notices of motions of "no confidence" had been sent against two of us. Realising that the Coalition Party would by an overwhelming majority give a mandate to all its members to oppose such motions in the House, Mr. Fazlul Huq prevented any decision, or even discussion on the subject, and on the plea that such a decision would disrupt the Coalition Party, stated that he was working for an adjournment of the meeting of the Assembly fixed for the next day, in order to gain time to compose the differences in the party.

Mr. Huq had already gained the consent of the Opposition Groups to an adjournment by assuring them that he wanted time to strengthen his position so that the motion of 'no confidence' may be successful and may not be defeated. While, therefore, we were expecting and hoping that in terms of his statement to the party he would make efforts to bring about a compromise, we learnt to our astonishment that the very next day, a meeting of the Progressive Party was held under his Presidentship and the party reiterated its determination to support the 'no confidence' motion.

FLIRTING WITH FORWARD BLOC

"Mr. Fazlul Huq continued to work for a coalition with the Forward Bloc, the Hindu Mahasabha and other Opposition Parties. A meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Gupta on the evening of November 28, with all the Opposition Groups, at which Mr. Sarat Bose drew up a document in his own handwriting which was signed by himself as leader of the Forward Bloc, by Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed as Leader of the Opposition Krishak Proja Party by Khan Bahadur Hashim Ali Khan as the Deputy Leader of the Progressive Party, and by Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar as Leader of the Independent Scheduled Castes on behalf of themselves and their members. The signatories formed themselves into a new party, formed themselves into a new party namely, the Progressive Coalition Party, and solemnly declared that they 'accepted' Mr. Fazlul Huq as their leader.

HUQ DEFIES LEAGUE

A Cabinet meeting was hurriedly called on November 29, and the public are aware that a communique was issued in which Mr. Fazlul Huq denied everything. On November 30, at a meeting of the Progressive Party at which he presided, it was decided to move a vote of 'no confidence' against vigorous attempts continued to be six Ministers of his Cabinet, while made to collect signatures for the newly formed Progressive Coalition Party.

"The Working Committee of the League has directed that a Bengal Legislature Moslem League Party should be formed and that all Moslem Leaguers should join it. Mr. Fazlul Huq did not attend the meeting of the Working Committee and now issues a statement congratulating certain members for disobeying the mandate of the Working Committee which represents the Moslem Leaguers of Bengal. Mr. Huq has chosen to defy the orders of the Moslem League of which he is the President.

"We leave the public to judge whether under these circumstances it was possible for any self-respecting person to continue to work with Mr. Fazlul Huq as a member of his Cabinet."—A. P.

JINNAH THREATENS DISCIPLINARY ACTION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has sent the following telegram to-day to Moulvi Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal:—

"Prima facie" your action and conduct highly improper and wrong in joining the miscellaneous groups in Bengal Assembly, whose only object is to break the Muslim League and Muslim solidarity in Bengal. It is also contrary to all rules of the constitution of the Provincial and All-India Muslim League, which you have defied by your action. I call upon you to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against you as a member of the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League. Please send me any explanation you may have to give within 48 hours of the receipt of this telegram, before I take action against you. Failing the receipt of explanation I proceed 'ex parte'. Jinnah".—A. P.

Fazlul Huq Sees Governor

Submits List Of His Followers

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq went to the Government House to interview His Excellency the Governor at 10-30 this morning.

It is understood Mr. Huq discussed with His Excellency the parliamentary situation and the formation of the Progressive Coalition Party and the strength it commanded in the Assembly. It is further understood that Mr. Huq will place before His Excellency a signed list of members who have joined this party. It is likely that leaders of various parties and groups constituting the Progressive Coalition Party may be called to meet the Governor.—United Press.

TALKS WITH GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, December 6.

Sir Nazimuddin and Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy had interviews wth His Excellency the Governor today.

Ordinance For "Active Service"

NEW DELHI, December 6.

An ordinance issued today declares that all persons forming part of and all persons who are employed by or are in the service of or are followers of or accompany any portion of His Majesty's forces shall until such date as the Central Government may declare to be the date on which the present hostilities terminated, be deemed for the purposes of the Army Act, the Air Force Act, the Indian Army Act and the Indian Air Force Act, to be on active service.—A. P

NO CONFIDENCE IN HUQ

Bengal League Working Committee's Resolution

CALCUTTA, December 6.

Loss of confidence in Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President of the Provincial Muslim League "for having accepted the leadership of the Progressive Coalition Party consisting of groups whose sole aim and object is to break the Muslim League and Muslim solidarity in the Province", was expressed by the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League by a resolution adopted at its meeting this evening. Maulana Akram Khan, Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, presided.

By another resolution the Committee requested the leader of the newly-formed Bengal Legislature Muslim League Party, Sir Nazimuddin, to submit a statement to them giving out the names of the members of the Muslim League in the legislature who had or had not joined the League Party in the Legislature. It also decided to convene a meeting of the Council of the Provincial Muslim League on December 28.—A P.

ROY-AZAD TALKS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy, leader of the Congress (Official) Parliamentary Party in Bengal, had a prolonged discussion this afternoon with the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, on the latest developments in Bengal politics, with particular reference to the ministerial cris's. The discussion, it is learnt, will be continued when Mr. Roy's party meets at the Maulana's residence, to-morrow evening.—A. P

SECRETARY TO AGENT GENL. INDIA IN WASHINGTON.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Captain Dilip Chaudhuri seventh light cavalry has been appointed Secretary to the Agent General for India in Washington, U.S.A.

Captain Chaudhuri joined the army as a Cadet in 1931 and got his commission from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in 1934. He served with the East York Regiment at Razmak for a year and then joined the seventh cavalry.—A. P.

ROHINI WAGLE'S DANCE RECITALS

Another Programme To-day

Those who are familiar with Kumari Rohini Wagle's dances which were performed some time back in aid of several charitable institutions in Bombay, will find her Dance-recitals, supported by the members of Naveenya Kalalaya (Oriental Dance School), which were introduced last night at St. Xavier's College Hall, a refreshing novelty. The programme is a combination of classical and folk dances, songs and orchestral music Rohini shone equally well in Manipuri, "Krishna-Leela" and "Holi Festival" dances. The Holi dance is rendered by her in co-operation with Malati Pande, Kumaris Kusoom, Heera and Sudha.

Other items of dances: Marwari-Gumar Dance, Snake-charmer, Garba, Bhil-romance (an aboriginal dance) and Durga-puja, played by Malati Pande, Kusum, Sumati, Asumati, Raseek and Sudha supported by several young male artistes were were executed.

Sri Mohanlal Pande, who directs the whole programme, is an able exponent of Kathak style and makes an appreciable contribution to almost every item of the performance.

There will be another programme of dance-recitals this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College Hall.

UDAY SHANKAR'S NEW ATTRACTIONS

Dance Season Commences At Excelsior Next Saturday

The return of Uday Shankar to this city next week to open a short season at the Excelsior on Saturday will afford the public an opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the first fruits of his labours at the Almora Centre, which embodies to a large extent his dream of classical dance renaissance in this country.

Since his last visit here two years ago, the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre started its normal teaching work with a staff comprising, besides Uday Shankar and the principal members of his former company, such distinguished masters in different styles as Guru Shankaran Namboodri (for 'Kathakali') Guru Kandappa Pillai (for 'Bharat Natiyam'), Guru Amobi Singh (for 'Manipuri') and Ustad Alaudin Khan for Music.

With these and other resources that only an institution like this can command, the centre, under the leadership of Uday Shankar, had been able to turn out, during the past year or so several new compositions surpassing his previous achievements in artistic conceptions as well as thematic originality. Notable among these are the four ballets, "Kirat Arjun," "Basant Rasa", "The Sacred Drum" and "Labour and Machinery". The last of these is an extension to present-day industrialism of Uday Shankar's modern ideology which he had previously applied to a political theme, "Rhythm of Life." These fresh creations, along with some favourite items from his old repertoire, will be included in the Bombay programme.

Some new talent discovered by Uday Shankar since the centre started its work will be introduced by the Troupe which includes the popular artistes, Simkie, Zohra, Amala, Debendra, Ravindra and others.

Uday Shankar's Bombay season will round off his present tour covering some of the principal towns in the North India, besides Ahmedabad and Baroda.

"Indian Annual"

The "Times of India" has just issued its usual Christmas annual number under the title of the "Indian Annual." Its 92 pages contain a number of short stories of which the outstanding one is "Iryst" by Dewan Sharar. There are also the usual articles about "Shikar". Mr. Verrier Elwin gives a delightful account of children's clubs in the villages North Baslar. Considering the number coloured and other illustrations the "Annual" is cheap for its price of annas eight.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 4, 1998.
Muslim; Jilkad 17, 1360
Parsi: Tir 4, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 59m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Hightide: 2h. 00m.; 13h. 40m.
Lowtide: 8h. 01m.; 19h. 38m.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

JAYAKAR TO SEE SPORTS: The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jaykar will attend and witness the tournaments in Indian games at Robert Money High School's compound, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

INTER-MUSLIM SCHOOLS SPORTS: There will be a mass rally and athletic sports at the Cooperage to-day (Sunday) in which students of Muslim schools in Bombay will participate.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA: The annual general meeting of the Chikitsaka Samuha will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay.

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda, the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly Geeta Class to-day (Sunday) in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, at 9 a.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: There will be congregational prayer and meditation at Asthika Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Swami Sambuddhanandji, President Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, will lead the prayers.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. (S.T.) to 7 p.m. by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: The 21st annual general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fort, Bombay.

BOM. PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The Working Committee meeting of the B. P.H. Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mankeshwar Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

BARKOOR BILLAVA CHARITY SANGHA: The postponed extraordinary general meeting of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the premises of Batliboi's Training Institute, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHAGWAT GEETA: Sri M. R. Gopalacharya of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on Geeta at 9 a.m. today (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B.B. and C. I. Rly.).

GHAT MISSION CATHOLICS' ASSOCN.: Under the auspices of the above association a social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Hall of Kattekar Club, Lamington Road. Mr. M. Barretto will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS (Matunga): A special Question and Answer meeting on the subject of "Culture of Concentration" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Putla House, Bhau Daji Rd., Matunga.

PATH TO HAPPINESS: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Rd., Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri. Pt. Vijayshankarji Jani will deliver a public lecture on "Path to Happiness."

VEDIC SERMON: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bora Bazar, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Pt. Vijayshankarji Jani will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Sermon."

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND: The 47th ordinary general meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir Hall, Thakur Dwar (Pathare), Bombay.

CHARITY CINEMA SHOW: A charity show of New Theatres' picture: "Street Singer" will be exhibited at the Krishna Talkies, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in aid of M. M. Piperdiwala High School Old Boys' Association, Rander, Bombay Branch.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: Lovers of Kannada literature are invited to the third discourse on "Jaimini Bharata," by Mr. K.S.K. Iyengar, at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, to be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

SHOP WORKERS' UNION: The annual general meeting of the Bombay Shop Workers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Fort, near Bori Bunder Tram Junction. Mr. Charles Mascarenhas will preside.

RAMAKRISHNA'S TEACHINGS: Lecture on the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna will be delivered by Swami Sambuddhananda, President Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, in Hindi in the Library Hall, Khar, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

MOONLIGHT BOATING TRIP: On the 4th inst. there was an enjoyable moonlight boating trip under the auspices of the Nations' League of Penfriends in which about 40 young penfriends including ladies took part.

PROF. DAMLE'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of Shri Tatvadnyan Mandal today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Shri Vithal Mandir, Vaidyawadi, Thakurdwar Rd., Prof. Narharpant Damle will speak on "Philosophical Thoughts."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Bitter Sweet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Moon Over Miami" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Whistling In The Dark" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"You Will Remember" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Parachute Battalion" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Birth Of A Baby" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Chitra-Lekha" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Himmat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"In The Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Circus Queen" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Ummeed" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

BYCULLA EXHIBITION: Fine Art Educational Exhibition at the Hume High School, Byculla. Demonstration by Mr. G. Deskar, Dy. Director, J.J. School of Art. Subject: "Oil Painting." Public lecture by Mr P.M. Lad, Dist. Judge of Thana Dr. R. K Shirodker will preside.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ASSOCN.: A special session of the Primary teachers (Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani) will be held to-day at Chikitsaka Samooha Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. Mr. R. K. Achrekar will preside and Mr. M. V. Donde will open the session.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GITA: Mr. M. R. Gopalchariu will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwat Gita, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, 64, Portuguese Church St., Merzellow Building, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

LAXMI-TUTORIAL & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, DADAR: Ninth annual gathering and prize distribution at J. R. Vanmali Hall, B.B. Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. J. S. Pereira, Editor, "Evening News of India" presiding

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION: A public meeting of the Textile clerks of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Clerks' Union to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. sharp at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Mr. B. G. Kher will address.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCN.: Mr. Syed Hassan Shah, the veteran all-India cricketer and the Captain of the Muslims in the Bombay Quadrangular matches, will give a talk on "Cricket" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Young Men's Muslim Association.

BOM. YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSOCN.: "Centralisation of national economic resources is healthier to the general growth of the society" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will propose and Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will oppose. Mr. P. S. Mandanna will preside.

SAMASTA MUMBAI GUMASTA MANDAL: A joint meeting of the representatives of the various local Mandals affiliated to the Maha Mandal and of the members of Executive Committee of the Samasta Mumbai Gumasta Mandal, will be held today (Sunday) at 10 p.m. at Mantri House, Opera House.

BOM. GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (Red Flag), BOMBAY: The Managing Committee of the Union will meet at the head office of the Union (Dalvi Bldg., Parel, Bombay 12), at 2 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

A workers' rally will be held at the Kamgar Maidan under the auspices of the B.G. K. U. (Red Flag) at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEET SABHA: A musical entertainment by Travancore Samastham Vidwan G. N. Balasubramanian, B.A. (Hon.) (Vocal), Kumbakonam T. K. Jayamma Aiyar (Violin) and Tanjore Ramdoss Rao (Mridangam) to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's High School Hall, Matunga.

NEW CONTROLLER OF PRICES

Khan Bahadur A. S. Dalal

The Government of Bombay have appointed Khan Bahadur Ardeshir S. Dalal as Controller of Prices in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. J. Karaka.

Khan Bahadur Dalal assumed charge of his office on Saturday. For the past two years, he was Additional Special Press Adviser for Bombay City.

Khan Bahadur Dalal is a retired Government servant. He served the Government of Bombay for 30 years during which period he was Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, and Superintendent of the Government Central Distillery, Nasik.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Bombay Government's Decision

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, has informed the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Government Employees' Federation that in view of the recent fall in the cost of living index, as compiled by the Labour Office, there is no case for the grant of a further increase in dearness allowance, as requested by the deputation of the Federation, which waited upon the Chief Secretary about two months back

The Government also does not see any justification either for the withdrawal or postponement of the compulsory Provident Fund Scheme introduced this year under which employees are required to contribute to the fund at certain rates in order to ensure some provision for their families. The question regarding grant of dearness allowance to daily-rated staff is, however, still receiving attention.

PRESENT SITUATION

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty, when speeches on the present political situation and the Congress reaction to it will be delivered by Congress caders, including Shri Nagindas T. Master, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shri Yusuf Meherally and others. Loudspeakers will be installed and special accommodation will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers should be present for duties at this meeting at 5 p.m. precisely.

SATYAGRAHIS' MEETING: The Gen. Secretary of the B.P.C.C. has called a meeting of all Satyagrahis, including the released prisoners to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. The future Satyagraha plans will be discussed at this meeting.

Kher Back To Bombay

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay arrived in Bombay from Wardha, on Saturday morning.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram and the residents of Guruprasad, there will be an interesting programme of discourses and Namasankirtan from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on the terrace of Guruprasad Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

LECTURES ON VEDANTA AND YOGA: The second of the four open-air lectures (in English) on "Vedanta and Yoga and their application to our every-day life" will be delivered by Mahant Kamliwala Bawa from Hardwar (Himalayas) to-day (Sunday) at Kavle Math Samadhi, on the northern side of Banganga Tank, Walkeshwar. The lecture will commence at 5-30 p.m.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION: The students of Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh founded by Sardar Prithvisingh, will give a demonstration of physical culture at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Laxmi Society's Pavilion (10th Road). The demonstration is intended to show how the spirit of non-violence can be inculcated with physical education. Sjt. B. G. Kher will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: A new branch of the All-India Children's Association will be started at Mohan Villa, 2nd Hassanabad Lane, Santa Cruz, at 9 a.m. A special meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee will be held at 4 p.m. and an urgent meeting of the Khar Local Executive Committee at 5 p.m., both at "Gulistan," 19th Rd., Khar, to-day (Sunday).

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' DINNER.

at Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday, 18th December 1941 at 8 p.m. Dress optional.

Tickets at Rs. 5/8 per head for Old Boys and Rs. 6/- per head for Lady Guests can be had at the BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL, Fort. Seats at the table will be booked in the order of application for tickets.

N. W. F. P. ROUTED

Chunilal's Deadly Bowling: Jehangir Khan's Fast Century

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The overnight not outs Nazar Mohd. and M. Sharif resumed their innings when the match between the Northern India Cricket Association and the North-West Frontier Province in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy was resumed this morning. At the close of play yesterday the N. I. C. A. collected 375 runs for four wickets.

NAZIR MOHD. OUT.

The batsmen faced the bowlers confidently and in spite of good length bowling and smart fielding they added 25 runs in thirty minutes to complete the fourth hundred of the innings when play had been in progress for five and a half hours. The new ball was taken and the attack was entrusted to Faqir Hussain and Latif, the left-hander. A difficult catch brought off at fine leg by Danish off Hussain brought to an end Nazar Mohd.'s long innings The outgoing batsman had given an exquisite display and in his total of 175 were included fifteen fours. (407—5—175).

Agha Sarfraz, who was the next man in, was clean bowled by Latif for two. (414—6—2).

JEHANGIR KHAN'S FAST PLAY.

Jehangir Khan, the skipper of the home team, joined Sharif. He lifted Faqir Hussain for a fine sixer. Both batsmen, hitting merrily raised the score to 450 and soon afterwards Sharif reached his individual fifty. Five hundred of the innings was soon reached and when the total was 528 Jehangir passed his half century. With powerful drives and cuts, the home team captain collected another 20 (all through boundaries) in seven minutes. When the team adjourned for lunch the total was 549 for six wickets Jehangir Khan and Sharif being not out with 81 and 73 respectively.

Jehangir Khan continued his aggressive game after lunch and with a four to mid-on completed his century. The N. I. C. A. skipper ondrove Latif for four successive boundaries in the latter's third over after lunch, incidentally passing six hundred of the innings after 440 minutes play. When the seventh wicket partnership had contributed 199 runs, Sharif attempted a big hit. but was clean bowled by Gian Chand for 93, thus missing his century by seven runs.

N. I. C. A. INNINGS DECLARED.

After the fall of the seventh wicket, Jehangir Khan declared the N. I. C. A. first innings closed at 613 for seven at 2-30 p.m.

Jehangir Khan remained unbeaten with 125 which included 21 fours and one six.

CHUNILAL'S DEADLY BOWLING

The North-West Frontier Province met with early disaster in their first innings losing three wickets for 23 runs. Holdsworth who opened the innings with M. Danish, was clean bowled by Chunilal for two, and M. Danish returned at 23, Chunilal against being the successful bowler. Chunilal who was unplayable in his opening spell took his third wicket when Balbir Chand was caught at midoff by Sharif without adding a single run to the total. At this stage Chunilal returned an analysis of 6|1|13|3.

With the coming together of Fazal Rahim and Razaque the rot was stemmed for a while till at 42 Chunilal captured his fourth wicket of the day, Razaque being held by Sarfraz at short leg for 17. The first hour's play produced 40 runs. Two more wickets of N.-W. F. P. fell at 51, Sarfraz dismissing Gianchand and A. Latif who were sent back before they had opened their accounts.

The N.-W. F. P. Cricket Association were all out in their first innings for a total of 90 runs. Chunilal was the most successful bowler capturing six wickets for 40 runs.

N.-W. F. P. FOLLOW ON.

At close of play the N.-W. F. P. had made four runs for one wicket in their second innings after they had followed on.

SCORES:—

N. I. C. A. (FIRST INNINGS.)

Nazar Mohd., c Danish, b Faqir Hussain	175
Jagdish Lal, l.b.w., b Balbir Chand	130
M. Aslam, l.b.w., b Gian Chand	18
Ram Parkash, c Mohd. Danish, b Gian Chand	0
Gul Mohd., c Faqir Hussain, b Balbir Chand	32
M. Sharif, b Gian Chand	93
Agha Sarfraz, b Latif	2
Jehangir Khan, not out	125
Extras	38
Total (for 7 wkts. decl.)	613

BOWING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Faqir Hussain	23	3	107	1
Rajinder Nath	14	1	64	0
Abdul Latif	36	4	156	1
Qazi Daud	10	0	40	0
Gian Chand	26.2	4	98	3
Balbir Chand	34	4	110	2

Fall of Wickets:—
1|273, 2|314, 3|322, 4|365, 5|407, 6|414 and 7|613.

N.-W. F. P. (FIRST INNING).

R. L. Holdsworth, b Chunilal.	2
M. Danish, b Chunilal	6
Razzaq, c Sarfraz, b Chunilal.	17
Balbir Chand, c Sharif, b Chunilal	0
Fazal Rahim, c Habib Ullah, b Sarfraz	27
Gian Chand, b Sarfraz	0
A. Latif, b Sarfraz	0
Rajinder Nath, l.b.w., b Chunilal	13
Karim Bakhsh, c Sarfraz, b Chunilal	2
Qazi Daud, c and b Sarfraz	7
Faqir Hussain, (not out)	1
Extras	10
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chunilal	18.5	5	42	6
Jahangir Khan	5	2	4	0
Habib Ullah	5	1	8	0
Sarfraz	8	1	26	4

Fall of wickets 1|10, 2|23, 3|23. 4|42, 5|51, 6|51, 7|64, 8|71, and 9|88.

N.-W. F. P. (SECOND INNINGS).

M. Danish, c Nazar Mahomed, b Chunilal	0
Fazal Rahim, (not out)	0
Faqir Hassain, (not out)	4
Extras	0
Total (for one wicket)	4

Mysore Tennis Stars For Madras

BANGALORE, Dec. 5.

The Mysore University team to meet Madras in All-India Inter-University Tennis Championships will comprise the following players:—

B. L. Ramarao (Captain) (Maharajah's College, Mysore). Venugopala Naidu (Maharaj's College, Mysore) and M. A. Anantaryan (Central College, Bangalore).

Matches are expected to be played at Madras next week.—A. P.

EDITOR FINED RS. 50.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Mr. Yashpal, Managing Editor of the "Hindi Milap" was convicted and sentenced to-day, by the City Magistrate to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo two month's imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, on a charge of delivering and objectionable speech. The fine was paid.—A. P.

BIKANER RETURNS TO INDIA

KARACHI, December 6.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has returned to India after a visit to the Middle East. He is leaving for Bikaner by train.—A. P.

DOWN WITH 'PENTANGULAR'!

"We'll Consecrate It Into Ganges & Take 'Ashes' From England", Says Talyarkhan

City Meeting Votes For Abolition Of Much Discussed Tournament

'YOU WILL SEE THAT WITHIN 24 MONTHS, THE PENTANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT WILL BE DEAD, AND BY THE SLOW MOTION PROCESS OF DISINTEGRATION THE 'PENTANGULAR' WILL BE CONSECRATED IN THE GANGES. WE ARE GOING TO BEAT THE REST OF THE WORLD IN CRICKET, SO LONG AS WE ARE INTERESTED, AND FEEL ENTHUSED IN IT, AND SHALL TAKE THE ASHES FROM ENGLAND".

So said Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, while declaring the proposition that the "present Pentangular Should Be Abolished" has been carried, in the debate held under the auspices of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association, at Dr. A. D'Silva High School on Saturday night.

When the debate was concluded Mr. Talyarkhan observed that he appreciated the humorous and academic debate and highly enjoyed the interesting arguments.

He dilated upon various aspects and the undesirability of the Pentangular Cricket Tournaments, and pointed out how it was breeding communal tension among the general public. He also explained how Bombay was completely isolating itself from other provinces like Madras, where are found the first-rate cricketers like Mr. Venkatesan who, he challenged was better than C. S. Naidu. And it did not follow that because he was not given a chance in the Pentangular that he was no equal to the eleven representatives of the Hindus.

'I put it to you' Mr. Talyarkhan asked, whether God has ordained that we the Bombayites only are destined to sit in judgment over the selection of talented players of other Provinces. Why don't you give a chance to others? Further, when there tournaments are run on communal lines, don't you think that there is communal glory attached to it? Mind that blood is thicker than water. There will be always that political bias behind it."

Messrs. N. V. Sohoni and Nadkarni speaking in favour the Pentangular said that though they had been attending the Pentangular cricket tournament they had never experinced any sort of communal feeling. They cheered even the opposite parties when there was brilliant play displayed. They advised that there should be sportsmanlike spirit when they played or witnessed the games.

Mr. D. J. Limaye, speaking against, said that Mr. Sohoni was only chasing the black cat in the dark room and trying to leap in the dark. "He does not understand" he continued, "that Pentangular tournaments run on communal lines connotes communal disharmony."

ROHINTON BARIA CRICKET TROPHY

Osmania University Team Against Bombay University

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 6.

The following players have been selected by the Osmania University cricket team to play against the Bombay University in the finals of the Central Zone for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, at Bombay, on December 9, 10 and 11.

Sirajuddin (Captain), Hisamuddin, Shahid Aly Khan, Raj Kumar Singh, Asghar Ali, Kaful Ahmed, Kazim Hossain, Jogikar, Guru Dass, Nazimuddin, Tawfiq Mohamad Khan, Khadeer Khan and Prakash Rao.—A. P.

SELECTIONS FOR COMING PENTANGULAR

The decision of some public bodies to boycott the Pentangular and to picket the gates of the Stadium when that Tournament begins has caused some stir among the cricket-loving public and new developments are keenly watched.

However the Gymkhanas are busy with their preparations for the approaching tournament. Representative teams are on the verge of being out, and various speculations are afoot. Hindus have already selected their eight players, and for the remaining three places there are nearly 25 competitors of equal merit. The team on the whole presents a strong combination.

New cols are invited from all over India, and it is to be seen what shape the Muslim team takes.

The Parsees who are going to select their team today seem badly in need of a fast bowler. The local talent however is not bad, and they indicate to put forth a fairly strong team on the whole.

War has brought to India several county players for Europeans who will be able to put in the field a good side.

The Rest are getting stronger and stronger day by day, and if they come up neck to neck with their Muslim brothers in the first round that they have to play against them, it will not be a surprise.

St. Xavier's Pile Up 610 Runs

The third day of the Bombay Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament for the Rahimtoola Cup between the St. Xavier's College and Elphinstone College which began at Oval on Thursday last saw the former pile up a huge score of 610 which included 236 by K. C. Ibrahim and 185 by R. S. Mody. The Elphinstone College who batted first had the misfortune to begin on a somewhat wet pitch which was mainly responsible for their being skittled out with 191. The only batsmen to exceed the half-century mark were P. J. Diwadker and D. G. Phadker who made 53 and 51 respectively.

In their second the Elphinstone College made 110 for loss of two wickets.

This match will continue today.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

The week-end saw good cricket fixtures being played out on different cricket pitches in the city.

Playing for Dr. Kanga's XI in a two-day fixture against Muslim Gymkhana on latter's ground H. A. Printer put up a tall score of 66 which proved a valuable asset to his side which later collapsed. The Kanga's had made a good beginning and had piled up 100 for loss of only 2 wickets. After tea however Latif became deadly with the leather capturing in all 7 wickets before the stumps were drawn.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground where the Muslim Gymkhana (Randar) were entertained in a two-day fixture by the Hindu Representative XI, the latter in spite of their cautious play had lost 4 wickets for 92 which included 38 by Hindlekar. Both these matches will continue tomorrow.

DR. KANGA'S XI Vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA

DR. KANGA'S XI

J. H. Wadia	38
H. A. Printer	66
R. E. Palia (capt.)	2
E. B. Ibara	12
J. S. Lawyer	7
D. B. Satta (not out)	9
R. J. Maulkshaw	2
K. H. Dastur	0
D. H. Wadia	1
R. S. Irani (not out)	17
Extras	0
Total (for 8 wkts)	154

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI Vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA (RANDER)

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

D. Hindlekar (not out)	38
L. B. Kenny	6
L. P. Jai	25
U. M. Merchant	0
Bharatchand	6
V. N. Raiji (not out)	12
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts).	92

Sheela in rural surroundings in 'Sikandar'.

CAPITOL CINEMA RE-DECORATED

The Capitol re-opens to-day (Saturday) after being modernly redecorated by the well-known Czechoslovakian artist, Prof. K. Shara who in his country revolutionised the accepted standards for theatre decoration. Prof. Shara is well-known all over India and Burma and has transformed the Capitol into a brighter and more pleasant spot to pass an evening after the drudgery of office hours.

The general scheme of the painting is that of pale cream graduating into orange with a celadine green dado forming the base of walls, thereby creating an illusion of great height. The painting on the proscenium arch represents an allegoric scene from "Faust" while the other walls adorned by several lovely "views" very tastefully executed. This novel scheme of "Open-view" composition gives the theatre a specious and "airy" atmosphere.

The restful harmony of the colour scheme greatly adds to the beauty and charm of the Capito and the "Brankert's" High Intensity Arc Lamps specially installed by Western Electric will intensify the brilliancy and beauty of the pictures presented.

Shirley Temple Enjoys Tree Climbing Scene For New Film

Shirley Temple was literally "up in the air" all day recently! Although it was called work by everyone else, Shirley was enjoying a day of tree climbing.

It was for scenes in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Kathleen, with Shirley and Laraine Day both perched high on stalwart limbs. The tree represented part of the beautiful grounds surrounding Shirley's and Herbert Marshall's home.

First Shirley had to run and climb the tree to a spot near Miss Day, who already was comfortably seated on an appropriate branch. Then she had to climb down slowly.

She spent the morning doing that. Then in the afternoon she had to climb the tree again from another angle, this time alone, and do a combination slide and leap in her haste to reach the ground a short time later. Rehearsing and shooting this scene first for a long shot and then for a close-up, took until darkness. In all, she climbed up and down the tree twenty-one times.

At the end of the day's work Director Harold S. Bucquet told Shirley she could breathe more easily again—all the tree scenes were completed.

"Oh, gee, Mr. Bucquet", Shirley responded. "It was fun, and I was just getting the knack of it. Another day like this and I'd be ready to play in a Tarzan picture."

RIGHTS OF UJALA FOR NORTH AND SIND

Messrs. Sexana and Co. Delhi and Goodluck Pictures, Karachi have secured the distribution rights of Taj Mahal Pictures Ltd's Ujala for the North and Sind respectively against high M. G. amounts.

"YOUNG VETERANS" IN HINDUSTANI

The outstanding British Ministry of Information short "Young Veterans" has been rendered into Hindustani version by Wadia Movietone for the Film Advisory Board, which is being shown at the important theatres this week end.

The short, starting with the peaceful life in Britain of August, 1939, graphically shows the youth responding to the call of duty. The spirit of courage dawns on the youth, and lads from college and various spheres of life enrol themselves for various war duties.

We are shown the troubles those youths had to undergo, and the sacrifices they had to do in Norway, Belgium and Dunkirk. From Dunkirk two and a half lakhs of young men returned the shores of Britain safely, with experience, determination and the knowledge of the modern warfare. They are our Young Veterans, they wanted machinery and equipment to fight on equal footing with the enemy. Having been fully equipped with the implements of this war of machines, they are to-day giving good account on the Land, Sea and in the Air.

They have to conquer the Nazi occupied Europe to set its nations free.

BARUA'S FIRST HINDUSTANI FILM

The name of Riten and Company, as one of the leading film distributors in Bengal is a big one and there are none who do not know Mr. M. D. Chatterjee, the pilot at the head of this concern. M. P. Productions is the production-branch of Riten and Company. So long this concern's activities were limited to the making of Bengali Films only. Recently the Company has completed the arrangements to produce picture in Hindustani for the All-India market.

The initial venture would be 'Jawab'—a story taken from the novel "Sesh-Uttar" by Sasadhar Dutt. The direction has been given to none but the prince among Indian film Directors—Mr. P. C. Barua, ere long of New Theatres Ltd. The cast for this ambitious production includes, names like Sm. Kanan Debi—the supreme all India film star. Miss Jamuna of "Devdas" and "Zindigi" fame, Anindra Chowdhury—the fore-most stage and screen artiste of Bengal, Barua himself and many others whom our fans know pretty well. The production has already taken the floor and the shooting time-table is being maintained to the minute.

The story 'Jawab'—contains all the elements necessary to make a film a 'motion-picture' and special mention can be made of the super heart appeal value. 'Jawab'—as we see should be a picture most suited to the All-India market and it should satisfy the public demand for quality and novel production angles. If a film makes a hit—only when it has a strong story, enough popular appeal, star value, proper musical attainments and last but not least—exceptional production-qualities, then it may be said with confidence that M P. Hindusthani—coming film 'Jawab' in Hindusthani will hit the bulls eye of success.

Eastern Pictures' 'Badal'

Eastern Pictures—a new venture has been launched by Mr. R. S. Lakhani. Their first picture "Badal or the Cloud-" will be a social. The story is interwoven with interesting episodes and promises to present a catching theme on the screen

Zahur Raja of the screen fame has undertaken the direction and co-operation of the reputed stars like Radha Rani, Urmila Shanta, Shamina, Baby Shakti, A. R Pehlvan, S Nazir and other artistes has been secured.

VYAS' CREDITABLE DIRECTION OF "GHARKI-LAJ"

Mr. V. M. Vyas, one of the oldest among the Indian Screen technicians, has played a creditable part in producing the ideal social picture "Gharki-Laj" for "Sun Rise Pictures." This picture has been drawing huge crowds at the Imperial Cinema for the last seven weeks, more for the remarkable handling of the theme and the able direction. Mr. V. M. Vyas has 96 pictures (both silent and talkies) to his credit.

In "Gharki-Laj" Mr. Vyas has shown to the public the pitiable condition of the victims and their families of speculation and unequal marriages, in a realistic and touching manner. Mr. Vyas has already completed another social picture 'Malan" and he is now busy with "Ghar-Sansar". The former two pictures, are controlled by select serial supply, who have purchased the sole rights. "Gharki-Laj" has already caught the hearts of this city.

All social institutions conducted by women as "Gujarathi Hindu Stree Mandal", "Hindu Mahila Samaj", "Brahmin Bhagini Samaj", Bombay Presidency Women's

Mr. V. M. Vyas, Director of "Gharki Laj" at Imperial.

Council", "National Council of Women in India and Bhatia Stree Mandal", have all highly praised the picture and its able direction by Mr. V. M. Vyas.

No Sacrifice Is Too Great For Spencer Tracy's Daughter

When it comes to National Defence, no sacrifice is too great for Susie Tracy.

Susie, young daughter of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, was invited to a party. Each child was to bring something made of metal—a pot, pan or piece of scrap iron.

When Susie arrived with her contribution, the hostess suggested that she take it back, saying, "Your father might not like it."

Susie's offering was the Academy Award "Oscar" Spencer Tracy won for 'Captains Courageous.'

Susie figured it was the most valuable piece of metal she could give.

RANJIT'S ANOTHER 'DHANDORA'

Coming Next Saturday At Opera House

Next Saturday the Bombayites will witness a great fun fair. The title of this fun-fair is "Dhandora." It is Ranjit's new release —a perfect comedy full of sharp wit, keen humour and furious farce. It is directed by the well-known comedian of the Indian Screen, Charlie. This is his first directorial attempt but even then he has shown his stuff by presenting a novel theme in his picturesque style.

'Dhandora' narrates a funny tale of two artists craving for publicity. They would go to any length to get it. They are crazy and devise a strange plan which produces a riot of laughter. The theme centres round these artists and their adventures. The dialogues are witty and situations humorous. The story is also by Charlie.

Charlie plays a dual role in this screen-play. He is ably supported by Dixit, Shamim, Husnabanu, E. Billimoria, Kesari, Taimur, Ghory. Dhandora will have its debut on Saturday 13th December at Opera House.

'Ujala' Augurs Well For The Renaissance Of Indian Dance

The Story of 'Ujala' has the background of dance theatre and in the course of the picture nearly half a dozen dances are presented. Producer Mughni has secured the services of eminent dance teachers to coach Naseem, Ratanbai and others. It appears that 'Ujala' will contribute powerfully to the revival of Indian dancing which Uday Shankar, Menaka and others have been striving to bring about.

The picture is now in its final stages of shooting under the capable direction of K. M. Multani. We learn that Naseem, Prithviraj, Mubarak, Ratanbai and Mirza Musharraf has put over sparkling performances. This combined with the dynamic dialogues by Kamal Amrohi, has ensured an enthusiastic reception for the picture.

Minerva's 'Phir Milenge'

After the release of "Sikandar" Mr. Sohrab Modi has been busy with the preliminary arrangements of his next picture for the last two months. On Friday the 5th of December 1941 at 12 noon. Mr. Sohrab Modi performed the Mahurat Ceremony of his social picture "Phir Milen Ge"—(Will Meet Again)—in the presence of a gathering of friends and the entire Minerva Staff. The first shot was taken of a scene with Sardar Akhtar in the make-up, who is assigned an important role in the picture.

Recording of "Phir Milen Ge" is being done on the R.C.A. sound equipment which is the ultra modern and world famous costliest sound apparatus available.

Eastern Pictures' 'Badal'

The cast of "Badal", first social of Eastern Pictures is receiving final touches.

The renowned musician Mr. Mushtaq Hussain of "Baghi Sepai" and "Baghman" fame is in-charge of music direction.

Mr. Radha Kishan, Jairam of "Padosi" and Mr. Himaliawala, a talented artist, have been engaged for important roles. Mr. Zahoor Raja is taking great pains to make "Badal" a great success.

All Star Scene from 'Anjan' at Roxy.

BOMBAY XMAS MEETING: 2ND DAY

Sheritoy Wins Idar Gold Cup

Moot Law Disappoints Big Following

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

The day's sport was well attended and well-backed animals scored in the first three events. A sudden turn of luck followed from the fourth race as firm favourites were far off till the fag end of day.

Sheritoy annexed the Idar Gold Cup by a neck from Sunny Dan and the market-rage. No Wonder finished another short head behind. The last-named who was baulked for passage till only about twenty yards from the winning post was the most unluckiest horse of the day.

MOOT LAW DISAPPOINTS.

The Kashmir candidate Moot Law failed to figure on the board and disappointed his many supporters and Scotland For Ever hailing from the same stable was left to officiate for him but found defeat at the hands of Old Reliance by a short head.

Mr. Avasia's Marcheux terminated the day rewarding his followers with exactly 100 rupees for each winning ticket.

An objection raised by Bell Boy who finished behind Turf King in the Bangalore Plate was upheld and he was awarded the race, but for this Jockey Sibbritt would have steered all the winners of the treble event.

S. Chavan, Abdul Sattar, Davison, Britt and Brace rode a winner each and Southey was successful twice during the day.

32 nominators of the double event were each rewarded with Rs. 226-8-0 and six punters received Rs. 1,831-8-0 for solving the treble events.

The following are the results:—

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Yacub Heskel's SAGIR DAHMAN 8/7, Chavan 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ANID AL IRAQ 8/7, Bhoopsingh 2
Mr. Sadoon Beb Shawi's UMEIM 7/6, cd. 6/13 Mullsingh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9/0 cd. 8/7 F. Shah 4
Not run: Mujalli 7/12, Jarir 7/12.
Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 39 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 42 and Rs. 90 for places.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Harmony and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE MAHMUD 8/2, Abdul Sattar 1
Mr. M. A. Tyabjee's AL RA'EED 8/7 cd. 8/0, Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's HATIM TAY 8/7 cd. 8/1, N. Singh 3
Mr. Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8/11, cd. 8/4, F. Shah 4
All ran.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 39 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 72 and Rs. 62 for places.
Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

THE TENBY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dr. G. Wignaraja's KATIPO 9/2, Davison 1
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal and Major R. M. Sassoon's SILK APRON 9/2, Brace 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VALENTIA JINKS 8/9, Tait 3
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's KAMALA 7/11, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Loveable 8/4.
Won by short head, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 46 for places.
Winner trained by A. Selvaratnam.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 8/4, Britt 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BALLINAHOWN 9/4, Jones 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SITARA 8/6, Burn 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 8/11, Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 9 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE BANGALORE PLATE Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BELL BOY 8/8, Southey 1
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's TURF KING 9/0, Sibbritt 2
Messrs. A. H. and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 8/0, Roberts 3
Mrs. Justice's MARENGO 7/7 cd. 7/10, Meekings 4
Not run: Twine 8/4.
Won by head, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 86 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 24 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. C. A. Murad's SHERITOY 9/1, Brace 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SUNNY DAN 8/11, Evans 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's NO WONDER 9/4, Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's PIERRE 8/4 Southey 4
Not run: Playwright 8/11, Panorama 8/4.
Won by neck, short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 123 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's MORMON 9/0, Sibbritt 1
Mr. F. W. Northmore's RIGHT BET 8/6, Evans 2
Mr. H. Romer's GINGER BOY 8/5, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNOW WHITE 8/6, Britt 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by F. Bullock.

THE WINDSOR PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's OLD RELIANCE 8/3, Sibbritt 1
Mr. Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 8/4, Burn 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Harmony's HOT BUN II 7/9, cd. 7/11, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's EL MOROCCO 8/4, Bromley 4
Not run: Ballinahown 7/11.
Won by short head, 4 lengths, short head
Time: 1min. 27 secs
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 33 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by F. Bullock.

THE CARLISLE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's MARCHEUX 9/0, Southey 1
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ROYAL OPERA 8/0 Sibbritt 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8/6, Britt 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE 8/2, Maxwell 4
Not run: Albertine 8/8.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 100 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for places
Winner trained by T. Ferguson.
Daily Tote Double 32 tickets Rs. 226/8 each.
Daily Tote Treble 6 tickets Rs. 1,831/8 each.

PESHAWAR.—Four persons including a woman were done to death and five others kidnapped when a passenger lorry was held upp by eight Trans-Border raiders four miles from Deri in Kohat District on Thursday evening.

MADRAS RACES

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The following are to-day's Race results:—

ROWNAK PLATE (Div. II) Distance—5 furlongs:—Taj Lebanon 8-13, Yusuf Mohomed 1; Naisara 7-4, Sheikh Ibrahim 2; Muwafak 9-4, Appan 3; Multag 7-4, Mohamed Hussain 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 30 and Rs. 13 for places.

BALMORAL PLATE (Div. II Distance—5 furlongs: — Reflect 8-11, M. O'Neil 1; Cockade 9-3, Harding 2; Says You 8-5, Clarke 3 Cretic 9-4, Virsingh 4. Not run: Miss Chief.

Tote paid: Rs. 28 for win, Rs 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 38 for places.

BALMORAL PLATE (Div. I) Distance—5 furlongs:—Call to Arms 8-2, Clarke 1; Cherie 9-1, Cook 2 Aeroplane 8-1, Rahman 3; English Rose 8-9, J. O'Neil 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 62 for win, Rs 26, Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 for places.

SULTAN PLATE. Distance— furlongs:—Night Hawk 8-2, H McQuade 1; Banitamim 8-1, Virsingh 2; Asad 8-8, F. Rahman 3; Sohrab 8-1, J. O'Neil 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 24 for places.

HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT MEMORIAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile:—Jitterbugs 8-9, Harding 1; Sail al Iraq 7-4, Rosen 2; Golden Hill 8-5, J. O'Neil 3; Taj Nizam 8-12, H McQuade 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 208, for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 66 and Rs. 28 for places.

EMPIRE PLATE. Distance—1 1 4 miles:—Warrior's Call 9-4, Bowley 1; Desert Dawn 7-12, Shanker 2; Macabre 7-11, M O'Neil 3; Ownup 7-9, H. Black 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 54 for win, Rs 26, and Rs. 16 for paces.

TRAVANCORE CUP. Distance—6 furlongs:—Silver Armour 8-9, Babakhan 1; Snowy 8-13, J. O'Neil 2; Rising Sun 8-10, West 3; Master McKinley 7-9, M. O'Neil 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 64 for win, Rs. 80, Rs. 16 and Rs. 48 for places.

BANGALORE PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs:—Night Vixen 7-10, M. O'Neil 1; Menu Suffrage 7-9, West 2; Mad Hatter 8-11, Elliot 3; William Bell 7-7, Shanker 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 58 for win, Rs 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

ROWNAK PLATE (Div. I) Distance—5 furlongs:—Mohsin Saud 8-2, Shanker 1; Maadin Amer 9-4, West 2; Happy Days 7-4, Bhimrao 3; Mudrik 8-9, Fitzerald 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 60 for places.

CALCUTTA RACES

El-Obro Wins The Carmichael Cup

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The following are to-day's Race results:—

THE DECEMBER HURDLE PLATE. Distance—1 3|4 miles:—Ringsend 10-0, Sharp 1; Mill Man 11-0, Scarlett 2; Assault at Arms 10-2, Smart 3; Grito 10-10, McGaffin 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE CLUB CUP (Div. I) Distance—1 mile:—Pooh Bear 9-4, Stead 1; Dravcott 8-11, Ayres 2; Egyptian Ruler 9-3, Whiteside 3; The Clue 8-8, Sharp 4. Not run: Burnisher.

Tote paid: Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 33-8 for places.

THE BENTINCK PLATE. Distance—1 mile, 3 furlongs:—Royal Air Force 8-0, Walsh 1; Petee 9-0, Ermer 2; Hout House 9-3, Morley 3; Winged Tiger 8-10, Marrs 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 234 for win, Rs. 68, Rs. 34 and Rs. 28 for places.

THE CARMICHAEL CUP. Distance—1 1 4 miles:—El Ebro 8-6, Carr 1; Military 7-12, Ermer 2; Steel Helmet 9-4, Stead 3; Phakos 8-12, Marland 4. All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE HARRISON PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs:—Kinkajou 7-13, Sharp 1; On Appro 7-9, Whiteside 2; Flying Glance 7-11, Harris 3; Sally's Gift 8-2, Marrs 4. Not run: Panaster.

Tote paid: Rs. 27-8 for win, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

THE CLUB CUP (Div. II). Distance—1 mile:—Test Match 9-3, Ermer 1; Ronga 8-12, Ralston 2; Forefather 8-8, Carr 3; La Concorde 9-4, Walsh 4. Not run: Mitosis, Printer and Duty Tax.

Tote paid: Rs. 37-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE CLUB CUP (Div. III) Distance—about 1 mile:—Omar Khayyam 8-7, Ayres 1; Lapford 9-4, Sharp 2; Moose 7-11, Peacock 3; Sun Rock 7-13, Harris 4. Not run: Newdigate, and Side Hill.

Tote paid: Rs. 34-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 36-8 for places.

THE CLUB CUP (Div. IV) Distance—about 1 mile:—Furioso 8-3, Carr 1; Bagdad Bandit 7-11, Foy 2; Thornbury 9-2, Marrs 3; Sir Eldon 7-13, Adley 4. Not run: Horizon.

Tote paid: Rs. 42-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 37 for places.

UNIVERSITIES SHOULD BE RESEARCH CENTRES

Mr. Reddy On Teaching Corporations

The era of functions without organs, of examining without teaching or directing, should not be continued. Too slowly our Universities are emerging from examining boards into teaching corporations. And the Andhra University is not a mere examining body, observed Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, in the course of the annual address delivered on the occasion of the fifteenth convocation ceremony held on December 6th.

Mr. Reddy pointed out the various improvements carried out in the University during the course of the year and dwelt at great length on the progress of the University.

Referring to the present war and its consequences Mr. Reddy observed that India must no longer be treated as a treasurehouse of raw materials. The Englishman must shed his exploitative imperialism, and the resources and energies of our Universities should be harnessed for highest possible levels of research and original work for a better India, concluded Mr. Reddy.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY

A funny tale of two artists craving for their publicity which will make you roar with laughter

Dhandora

RANJIT'S FUNNIEST COMEDY

Directed by

CHARLIE

Cast:

CHARLIE, SHAMIM, DIXIT, HUSNA BANU, E. BILLIMORIA

OPERA HOUSE

THE REVOLT
Against Dowry System in Society

DARSHAN

(Now in Eighth Week)

PRAKASH'S SOCIAL

LAMINGTON

TALKIES

Sat., Sun., Matinee Show at 1 P. M.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Ladies Show on Thursday at 1 p.m.

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.)

SOHRAB MODI HAS DARED....!

"Sikandar" is an extraordinary picture, and the first attampt in Inida for its magnitude.....Sohrab Modi has dared and shown that India can also produce pictures on this scale."

THE CARAVAN, New Delhi.

MINERVA'S MOVIE MARVEL

SIKANDAR

Director:— SOHRAB MODI

14th Attractive Week 14th

MINERVA

TO-DAY Shows No. 287, 288, 289 & 290

Daily 3 shows 4, 7 and 10 p m Sat. Sun. and Holidays 1-15 p m

Matinee Extra

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

MANDATE OF BUREAUCRACY WILL NOT DO

Orissa Ex-Premier Challenges Parlakimedi Group To Get Electoral Verdict On New Policy

CUTTACK, Dec. 6.

"If the suffrage of the electorate is not sought by the present Ministry, then the administration will but be a mockery of democracy," says Mr. Biswanath Das, former Prime Minister of Orissa, in a statement.

"I only wish the policy of the Ministry has the support of the electorate," adds Mr. Das. "The leader of the Party of 18 in a House of sixty has formed a Ministry with the support of a few seceders from the Congress Party.

The four nominated members are responsible only to the Governor, and not to any electorate.

They certainly do not represent anybody in the country, and their support is immaterial, as far as the country is concerned.

SEEK RE-ELECTION

"Members who seceded from the Congress will seek, I do hope, re-election on their new policy in propriety with democratic institutions, however imperfect they may be."

Continuing, Mr. Das says that during the general elections in 1937, only three members of the Parlakimedi Group were returned, and thus the electorate rejected the party programme of the Group.

"Although the war is far off, the Congress gave ample notice of its attitude. Still the British Government involved India in the war. The Congress had to dissociate from the administration, and that was the only course it could take to vindicate the mandate of the electorate. Thus, the policy which has been rejected by the majority in the Assembly is the basis on which the new Ministry has been formed. I advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly, so that one policy could be placed before the country immediately before my resignation.

The position has not been altered except that the Governor ignored the electorate revoking the aid of section 93 of the India Act, and later commissioning the Maharaja of Parlakimedi to form a Ministry. But that is no reason why the Maharaja who has long experience of the Legislature as also the so-called R.T.C., shall betray his countrymen not advising immediately to appeal to the electorate without choosing to hold office on the mandate of bureaucracy."

Mr. Das expresses satisfaction with the progress made in the country under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and feels confident that Orissa would move forward with the rest of the country "in spite of the formation of the Ministry."—United Press

Civic Address To Kripalani

KARACHI, Dec. 5.

A decision to present a civic address to Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., was taken by the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening. Acharya Kripalani will receive the address on Sunday morning.

Acharya Kripalani proposes to extend his stay in Sind till December 12, when he intends proceeding to Bardoli to meet Mahatma Gandhi, with whom, it is believed, he will discuss the question of convening a meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

Journalist's Party To Aney

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Member of Indians Overseas, was entertained at an afternoon party by Mr. P. D. Sharma, Editor of the "United Press."

Among those present were Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Wilson, the American Commissioner, and local journalists.—United Press.

BHOPAL.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal inaugurated on Wednesday evening a special "War Week" organised by the Bhopal Red Crescent Society for providing comforts for Indian troops overseas.

POLITICAL CONSPIRACY CASE

Ratlam State Not To Adjourn Hearing?

(From Our Correspondent)

RATLAM, December 2.

The Ratlam State and Judicial authorities are not prepared to adjourn the date in the appeal of the Political conspiracy case prisoners but still has informed the workers that they will once again reconsider the whole question and finally pass orders whether they are going to adjourn the date or not.

These are the words which were spoken to press representative by Syt. Hazarilal Jadia a member of the Working Committee of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference who had been deputed by the working President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference to approach the State authorities with regard to the adjournment of the appeal date fixed for 4th December 41.

Mr. Jadia arrived here yesterday and interviewed the Judicial member and the State Dewan. It is further understood that Mr. Jadia has clearly expressed the views of the Defence Committee and the consequences if the date is not adjourned. After interviewing the State authorities Mr. Jadia immediately left for Indore and Khandwa to acquaint the Defence Counsels and the Working President.

On receiving the information from Mr. Harzarilal Jadia a member of the Working Committee of the C.I. States' Peoples' Conference the working President of the Conference Syt. S. M. Agarkar and the convenor of the Ratlam Political Prisoners' Defence Committee Syt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya immediately left Khandwa and has arrived in Bombay to consider the whole question of Ratlam appeal in view of the situation arisen as a result of the refusal of the State authorities to adjourn the date of 4th December. It it understood that if the State authorities will finally decide and pass orders rejecting the adjournment application the Defence Committee will not take part in the appeal proceedings. Mahatma Gandhi is also regularly informed of all the day to day developments.

"MINOR GIRL INDUCED TO BROTHEL LIFE"

For alleged possession of a minor girl for the purposes of prostitution Rose and Kamala Bhagwan were arrested by the Gamdevi Police and placed before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

One Aitappa, also one of the accused presently absconding, it is stated, once went to the native place of the complainant, the minor girl, and induced the father of the minor to send her along with him to be employed in Bombay. Aitappa returned to Bombay with the minor and also with another girl, and began staying with them in a brothel and forced the complainant to carry on prostitution for a fortnight.

On December 2, the complainant minor, being tired of the life, it is reported, left the brothel with a view to committing suicide, but was given shelter by one Babu who took her to the Gamdevi Police to lodge a complaint

Pending further inquiries the accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs 300 and surety in the sum of Rs. 150

Aitappa, the accused is still absconding.

FATAL FALL FROM TREE TOP WHEN WITNESSING DANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eager to witness a dance going on in the terrace of a building at Mahim, Dominic Paul Fernandez climbed up a cocoanut tree

Seated on the tree top facing the building he watched the dancers last night for nearly an hour, when he lost his balance and fell down. Death was instantaneous.

View of the gathering at the B. P. C. C. meeting on Friday in Jinnah Hall. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai (seated at table) presided.

The Progressive Group Red Cross Ball

The Progressive Group has already helped various deserving charities by substantial contributions, and it has now arranged a Red Cross Ball at the Taj on Wednesday 10th December at 9-45 p.m. under the patronage of H.E. Sir Roger Lumley and in the presence of Lady Lumley.

The proceeds will be distributed between the Russian, the Indian and the British Red Cross funds as earmarked by the various donors.

An excellent programme, with Dakni folk dances, the Bombay City Police Band playing during supper, singing by Mrs. Victorine Mich De Souza, new surprise items introduced in Bombay for the first time, besides dancing to Crickett Smith's Taj Band will make for an excellent evening's entertainment.

Tickets at Rs. 6/8 are available from the Taj, but to avoid uncomfortable overcrowding only a limited number will be sold.

Rajaji For Wardha

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, according to his present programme, is leaving Madras on Monday morning by the Grand Trunk Express for Wardha.

He will proceed to Lucknow from Wardha to attend the Lucknow University Convocation, which takes place on the 13th instant.

There were 5,126 Civic Guards on the roll in the Bombay Province on November 1.

RELIEVE US FROM PROPERTY TAX

New Demand On Bombay Government

The Property Owners' Association has sent a representation to H.E. the Governor of Bombay to repeal the Urban Immovable Property Tax in which it states that the deficit in the revenue caused by the introduction of Prohibition in the city must have been considerably reduced owing to the sale of foreign liquor which is done on large scale and the permission for sale of country liquor within the city limits and the purchase of rum and brandy manufactured by Government Distillery at Nasik.

Considering the state to which the policy of Prohibition has now been reduced in the City of Bombay, the Association with great deference submits that it is not worthwhile pursuing it further. It further states: If however Your Excellency is of opinion that there should be no departure from the policy of Prohibition, we submit that the burden of carrying it on should be equitably distributed among all classes of tax payers. The excuse of easy collection as in the case of the collection of Riot Compensation claims from property owners, is very unjust and unfair to a class of investors who have helped more than any others to build this beautiful City, the 'Urbs Prima in Indis.'

"SHOULD BE SHOWN TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY..."

"MAKERS of 'GHARKI LAJ' Ought to Be CONGRATULATED"

Mrs. IZZAT HAJI

"The producers of "GHAR-KI-LAJ" ought to be congratulated in putting before the public of India a picture which is manifold in its morals.

"Quite a number of aspects of the everyday life of most of us is so REALISTICALLY AND VIVIDLY portrayed that, everyone who sees the picture will have returned home HEAPS WISER.

"The ultimate ruin of a speculator, the love and sacrifice of an ideal Indian wife, the supreme sacrifice of the ideal daughter to save the reputation of the family are the MAIN ASPECTS and are very well depicted. Such pictures are a boon to Society, and the producers in serving themselves are doing a noble bit of SOCIAL SERVICE as well. It is a picture that should be shown of every member of the family."

(Sd.) IZZAT HAJI.
President of the Governing Body of H. H. The Agakhan's Health Centres, Kathiawar.
Member of H. H. The Agakhan's Health Centre.
H. H. The Agakhan's Council, Bombay.

GHARKI LAJ

'SUNRISE'-Picture: 'ANAND' Release

Proud & Glorious **8** Eighth WEEK **IMPERIAL**

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Sat., Sunday, Holidays Matinees: 1-30 p.m.

GREAT STARS

in NATIONAL'S
Story Of The Man In The Street

NAI-ROSHNI

3rd Triumphant Week

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 12-30 on Sun. & Holidays

HEART-WARNING DRAMA OF A MAN

with

A GOLDEN HEART

SAJJAN

SUDARSHAN

PICTURES'
MAIDEN CREATION!

Direction:—Sjt. KHOSLA

Starring:
HUSNA BANO,
JAGDEESH, SATISH, DAVID,
URMILLA, GOPE etc.

From SATURDAY, 13th
AT
LAMINGTON

(A Sudarshan Release)

Zenana Show On Wednesday at 1-30 p.m.

8th FINAL WEEK

RANJIT'S great comedy

SASURAL

Directed by: C. DOSHI

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Mat to-day at 1-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Delhi Should Not Yield To Burma's Demand

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER URGES IMMIGRATION PACT REVISION BEFORE GIVING MORE LABOUR

CALCUTTA, December 5.

The opinion that the Government of India should not accede to the demands made by the Government of Burma to supply the latter with 35,000 unskilled workers for agricultural and other work in Akyab, until and unless the question of a revision of the Indo-Burma Agreement is satisfactorily settled, is expressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, in a communication addressed to the Government of India.

The Chamber adds that the Government of India should not allow themselves to be rushed into acquiescing in this demand and will, it hopes, feel strong enough to assert themselves in the matter. It points out that it would be extremely unfair if the Government of India permit emigration of such labourers as are demanded for their own requirements by the Burma Government, when the latter are unresponsive to Indian sentiments and opinions and are not prepared to act in a spirit of reciprocity towards India.

REVISE IMMIGRATION PACT

The Chamber strongly criticises the underlying principles of the Indo-Burma Immigration agreement, and remarks that the dependence of Burma upon this country for her economic development and the difficulty to be experienced by the Burmese Government in displacing Indian labour by Burmese labour should have been taken into account by the India Government while entering into the Immigration Pact.

In this connection, the Chamber refers to the Rice Export Control Scheme, which the Government of Burma propose to introduce from next year, and expresses the opinion that this scheme will also be seriously detrimental to Indian interests in Burma as well as in India.—A. P.

Moghul Library As Technical Training Centre

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

What was once the library of Dara Shikho, Emperor Shan Jahan's eldest son, is now the centre round which cluster workshops and classes of the Delhi Polytechnic, where His Excellency the Viceroy this morning spent about an hour watching some 900 boys busy filing, cutting and hammering away at bits of machine parts, tending lathes or cutting machines or listening to instructors.

Started in April this year, the Polytechnic is now used for the training of technical personnel connected with the war effort the aim is to make it a permanent peacetime institution—a kind of people's university, providing vocational instruction in a variety of subjects for many types of students and affording opportunities for cultural and recreational activities.

It is intended to be one of the largest "civil" training centres in India under the labour department technical training scheme.—A. P.

Ratlam Politicals' Appeal On Dec. 15

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Dec. 5.

The Ratlam Political prisoners appeal has been adjourned to 15th December. The Defence Committee had demanded 4 weeks adjournment but the court has granted only 10 days time for making preparations for arguments. Mahatma Gandhi is telegraphically informed of the whole situation.

Artist Amrita Sher Gill Dead

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The death occurred in Lahore this morning of Amrita Sher Gill, the famous painter.—A. P.

RECRUITMENT OF CIVILIAN DOCTORS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

The Government of India have decided as a temporary measure to recruit civilian doctors (licentiates) for duty in military hospitals in India says a press note.

These doctors will be divided into two categories namely those for duty in one military station and the other for duty anywhere in a military district. The pay for those stationed in one military station will be Rs. 100/- per mensem (consolidated) and that for those stationed in a military district will be Rs. 120/- per mensem (consolidated). Private practice will be allowed provided it does not interfere with official duties.

In order not to interfere with recruitment to the emergency branch of the I.M.D. (I. C.) the selection of candidates will be restricted to doctors who are over 45 years of age or are medically unfit for general service.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Leaders' Meeting

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

The meeting of Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature and U. P. members of the Central Assembly and A.I.C.C. commenced in the National Herald building this afternoon, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant presiding.

More than 80 Congressmen were present including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. V. L. Pandit, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Babu Sampurnanand and Dr. K. N. Katju, ex-Ministers, Mr. Sri Prakash, Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Pt. Badri Dutt Pande, Shrimati Mridula Sarabhai and Mr. Mohd Yunus Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan.—A. P.

Armed Raid On Quetta By Trans-Borderers

QUETTA, Dec. 6.

It is reported that during an armed raid by a band of trans-border Achakzais on Pinatezha, some property was destroyed. The raiders were engaged by levies and shots were exchanged, throughout the night. The raiders were later pursued but they managed to escape across the border. The authorities are enquiring into this incident.—A. P.

Savarkar Elected President Again

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, has been re-elected as President of the twenty-third annual session of the Mahasabha to be held at Bahawalpur.—A. P.

Punjab Press Adviser

LAHORE, December 5.

Mr. A. A. MacDonald, Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home Department, has been appointed Provincial Press Adviser in place of Mr. J. D. Anderson, who has assumed charge of the office of Financial Commissioner, Revenue.—A. P.

MADRAS:—Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who presides over the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference at Cocanada in the last week of this month, will arrive here from Cocanada and open the Madras (Fourth Circle) political conference, to be held in the first week of January next.

B. P. C. C. ENDS EMERGENCY

Normal Constitution To Function Again

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as constituted on November 30, 1940, met at the Congress House on Friday evening and unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the emergency suspending the normal constitution was at an end, since most of the members of the B.P.C.C. were outside jails and available for the meetings of the B.P.C.C., says the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in an announcement:—

In this connection it was made clear at the meeting itself that this termination of the emergency had nothing to do with any change in the political situation. The Emergency Rules passed by the B.P.C.C. in September, 1940, were merely kept in readiness to meet a constitutional difficulty. Our body consists of only 30 members on which 10 were required to be present at every meeting to form a quorum. When the Satyagraha began it was naturally thought that after a majority of members had courted imprisonment it would be impossible even to get the quorum for a normal meeting of the Committee. It was to meet this contingency that a provision was made to have an emergency declared so that the work of the Satyagraha should not suffer in the absence of a properly constituted B.P.C.C.

Since now all the members, except four who are still in jail are able to assist in the functioning of the B.P.C.C., it is but natural that the original Committee should meet and take its normal responsibilities of conducting the Congress activities, including particularly the Satyagraha movement.

I must emphatically state that the resolution passed at to-day's meeting is in no way a response to any gesture which the Government may have made; nor does it alter, in the slightest degree, the course of the Satyagraha activities in the City. If anything, a full Committee will help in carrying on the Congress activities even more vigorously than before.

Decline In Strikes In Br. India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

According to Government statistics of industrial disputes in India there was a notable decline during 1940 in the number of industrial disputes in British India. The total number of strikes during the year, including six strikes in progress at the close of the year, was 322 as compared with 406 in 1939.

The total number of workers involved in these strikes, however, was 453,000 as against 409,000 in 1939 and the total number of working days lost was 7,577,000 as compared with 4,993,000 in the previous year. In 211 disputes, or 65.5 per cent., the chief demand related to wages or bonuses. The number of strikes in which the workmen were successful in gaining any concessions was 166 or approximately 52.5 per cent. of the total number of strikes, which ended during the year.

In the Province of Bombay, 65 disputes were settled through the intervention of conciliators under Section 38 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and Rule 59 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Rules. Thirty-five applications were disposed during the year by the Industrial Court, Bombay. This Court also gave awards on two occasions in the matter of dearness allowance dispute.—United Press.

Viceroy's Calcutta Time-Table

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow will arrive at the Howrah station on December 12. The arrival will be private. Their Excellencies will be received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Mary Herbert and high officials. After presentations Their Excellencies will proceed to "Belvedere" by car.

"WE WANT TRANSFER OF POWER"

Purshottam Tricumdas Not Satisfied With Releases Of Satyagrahis

BOMBAY, December 6.

"What we want is not the release of prisoners but the transfer of power to the representatives of the people. If the release of prisoners had been a prelude to this we would have certainly welcomed it, but of such a consummation there is not even a suggestion," says Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, in a statement regarding the release of Satyagraha prisoners.

Mr. Tricumdas adds: "I do not want to discuss what the Working Committee or the A.-I.C.C. will do when they meet. Of one thing I feel sure that they will refuse to permit themselves and the Congress to be dragged on to the path of co-operation or constitutionalism."

Concluding Mr. Tricumdas says. "The British Government has of late been telling us that our political progress is barred by the lack of agreement among ourselves. Such an agreement, I am sure, will never be reached by discussion from the top. If the people, however, are left to themselves such an agreement will not be difficult. Why not convene a Constituent Assembly to give the people's response to the British Government? Such an Assembly will also be the sanction behind whatever demands it puts forward."—United Press.

VINOBA BHAWE TO SPEAK

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 6.

Acharya Vinoba Bhawe, Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagrahi, and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, will address a public meeting on present situation to-morrow evening. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will preside.—A. P.

MRS. ASAF ALI RELEASED

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The first batch of Congress Satyagrahis consisting of six women including Mrs. Asaf Ali was released from the Lahore female jail section this morning. They were received at the jail gate b local Congress workers and were profusely garlanded.

Besides Mrs. Asaf Ali those released are Mrs. Ved Kumari, Mrs. Lakshmi Devi, Mrs. Krishna Devi, Mrs. Swadeshwari Bai (Delhi) and Shamdevi of Lahore.—A. P.

Jail Delivery At Belgaum

BELGAUM, Dec. 5.

Seventy-five Satyagrahis were released to-day from Hindalga jail. Among the released were Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, Messrs. Keshavrao Gokhale, M. P. Patil and Dodmitti members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS MEMBERS FINED & JAILED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

Arrested under the Defence of India Rules, Srimati Shanti Devi Vaidya and Mr. R. C. Varma, members of the Lucknow District Congress Committee, were tried and convicted in the Lucknow Jail yesterday.

Srimati Shanti Devi was charged with making an objectionable speech at Lucknow during Jawahar Day celebrations and was awarded nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Verma was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined Rs 20 for reading over at the same public meeting Pandit Nehru's statement before the trying Magistrate.—A. P.

Orissa Satyagrahis

CUTTACK, Dec. 6.

It is learnt that orders have been passed by the Orissa Government for the release of the first batch of Satyagraha prisoners in the Province and their release is expected to be effected to-day.—A. P.

Satyagraha In City Allowed To Run Usual Course

Two Congressmen Pass Through Thoroughfares And Shout Slogans: Followed By Processionists: Brief Address At Chowpatty

For the first time since the Satyagraha campaign was launched in the city, it was allowed to run its usual course on Saturday evening.

Mr. S. D. Dongre and Mr. S. R. Joshi marched through Various streets of the city, shouting the prescribed anti-war slogans. The Satyagrahis were followed by a huge and disciplined crowds of interested spectators.

At the outset, the Satyagrahis were congratulated.

Mr Dongre commenced his Satyagraha at 6 p.m. at the Congress House. Before the actual commencement of the Satyagraha, Mr. Nagindas. T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil and Prof. Gharpure on behalf of the "D" Ward Congress Committee appealed to the gathering not to indulge in any demonstrations or shout slogans, but march in a disciplined and peaceful manner behind the Satyagrahi.

Mr. Dongre was then garlanded and he shouted the anti-war slogan and repeated it in Marathi and English several times.

With a tricolour in his hand he, then moved out of the Congress House, with a huge crowd at his heels. The procession wended its way along Vithalbhai Patel Road, through C. P. Tank, till the junction of Vithalbhai Patel Road with Thakurdwar Road. Throughout the route the Satyagrahi repeated the slogans at strategic intervals.

Half an hour after Mr. Dongre started his Satyagraha, Mr. Shantilal R. Joshi commenced his Satyagraha at Champa Gully. The commencement of his Satyagraha was preceded by a brief meeting in the course of which Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Bhawanishankar Oza, Bhanushankar Yagnik Ganpathishankar Desai and Manilal Seth congratulated the Satyagrahi, Mr. Shatilal Joshi.

Mr. Joshi then shouted anti-war slogans in Gujerati and proceeded along Zaveri Bazaar and Bhuleshwar till he effected junction with Mr. S. D. Dongre. As the little procession shout along the streets, more and more people followed the Satyagrahi, and by the time the two Satyagrahis met, the crowd had grown to respectable proportions.

From this point the procession marched along Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, Sandhurst Bridge to Chowpatty. The Satyagrahis stopped at important centres, and alternately, shouted slogans along the route.

The day's programme ended with the shouting of slogans at the foot of the Tilak Statue. There the Satyagrahis announced that they would shout slogans at the same place on Sunday evening.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME OF SATYAGRAHIS

The following is received from the B.P.C.C. Office:—"The two Satyagrahis have announced at the conclusion of their Saturday's programme that they will resume shouting the anti-war slogans today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands. It is understood that on Monday these Satyagrahis will visit the important commercial markets and continue shouting the anti-war slogans.

The conduct of the crowd that accompanied the Satyagrahis in their march on Saturday was indeed, exemplary. The crowd strictly followed all the instructions issued from the Congress House. There was no demonstration of any kind, and the behaviour of the crowd was throughout peaceful and orderly. The Congress takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking the people for their good behaviour and hopes that the same behaviour prevail on all such occasions in future."

RECEPTION TO RATILAL GANDHI BY SEEDS MERCHANTS

The Seeds Traders' Association, Mandvi, gave a reception in honour of Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Vice-President of the Association, who has been released from the Nasik jail. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Mr. Desai eulogised the qualities and services of Mr. Gandhi and said that in honouring him, they were honouring the Indian National Congress. The future of the Congress depended on the able and intelligent leaders of the Congress. But he did not like to say anything in the matter as he had entered into an agreement with Rajaji not to speak about it.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi in a brief speech said that he could not regard himself as their guest. He was one of themselves. While in jail he had not forgotten them for a single day. He was an huble servant of the Congress and in honouring him, they were but showing their respect to the Congress.

56 Satyagrahis & Detenus Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 5.

Fifty-six Satyagrahi prisoners from Thana Jail were released suddenly yesterday as per instructions from Bombay Government. This number included Satyagrahis and detenus from Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Gujarat districts.

They reached the station in a procession through the city, where they were met by Mr. Ramchandrarao Rede, President, Thana City Congress Committee, Mr. Bhaisahib Raudive, Mr. Sadanand Nakhwa and others, who also treated them with refreshments. The released Satyagrahis went to their respective destinations after that.

Acharya S. R. Bhise, Mr. M. P. Zalwala of Badi, Mr. Damodar Jagu Patil of Bassin and Mr. Bhaskarrao Damaji Patil of Navaghar were released from Yeravda Central Prison yesterday. They left for Bombay by the last Poona Passenger, and were met by Mr. D S. Bajpai of Thana at Thana Station in the early hours of Friday morning.

Mrs. Kaverbai Patil, a Congress worker of Thana was also released from Yeravda Central Prison. She came to Thana on Thursday evening.

FIRE BRIGADE INSPECTION

The Executive Engineer, Thana Div. P.W.D. Thana, inspected the fire brigade of the Municipality during the last week. Municipal Councillor Mr. Walawalkar, sanitary Inspector Mr. Vavikar and overseer Mr. Kulkarni were present on the occasion.

A.R.P. FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Thinking the A R P training essential the Chief Officer Mr. Samant has issued a circular for the employees of the Municipality wherein he states that the Municipal employees should undergo the A. R. P training, not as a compulsion but at their discretion.

VISITORS TO AZAD.

CALCUTTA. Dec. 5.

Shrimati Labanya Prabha Dutt, President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly, Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, former Minister, Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh and others called on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President to-day.

It is understood that Mr. K. S. Roy will meet the Congress President again to-morrow when he will discuss the parliamentary affairs in Bengal.

It is understood that the Congress President is getting into touch with Gandhiji and others.—United Press.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN S. ATLANTIC

LONDON, December 6.

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser "Dorsetshire" sank a German commerce raider in the South Atlantic.—Reuter.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas arriving at Jinnah Hall for the B. P. C. C. meeting on Friday.

ALLAHABAD WELCOMES JAWAHARLAL

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this evening from Lucknow. About two thousand people gathered at the junction railway station and gave him thunderous ovation as the train drew in. He was profusely garlanded amid shouts of Congress slogans. Later he drove to Anand Bhawan.

Pandit Nehru looked well and cheerful. Prominent among those who met him at the station were Dr. K. N. Katju, Miss Indira Nehru, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, S. N. Katju, Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh and Radhey Shyam Pathak.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit and their three 'little' girls, Chand, Tara and Rita Pandit met Pandit Nehru at the Prayag station and travelled with him in the same compartment.

A large number of students received Pandit Nehru at the Prayag and Allahabad stations. The Allahabad University Union and the Allahabad Students' Association accorded receptions to Pandit Nehru at the junction railway station.—A. P.

"Enable Jawahar To Fight Your Battle"

VIZIANAGARAM, Dec. 5.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M. L. A., President Andhra Mahasabha, has issued the following statement:

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's release, to my mind, looks as if wisdom has dawned on the Britishers at long last. Let us hope that it is not a passing phase. If the statesmen of England really meant to have India going the whole hog, they must be consistent with Pandit Jawaharlal's high ideals and if they are wise enough to do this, there could be no better general than Pandit Jawaharlal to fight their battle.—A. P.

PUBLIC INVITATION
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Reader.....
You are cordially invited to our Clinical Department where you can have all the information and advice on Birth-Control and Marriage Hygiene.
P. S. Even if you cannot come, you are entitled for our free literature.
R.S.V.P.
ELLIS & MARTYN
OPP. G.P.O. KOTHARI MANSION
FORT, BOMBAY
P 23499

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Wanted a match for a Maharashtrian girl (Hindoo) from noble family, studied up to Matric and employed as a Teacher. No caste distinction. Apply with particulars of status, etc. Apply to Box No. 15442, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted for a well-established Life Office Organisers on decent salary and travelling. On year's approved service, permanency of post on graded scale of increments. Educated men with ripe experience in Life business need only apply giving full particulars of experience and references. Apply Box No. 9594, "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Rs. 100. Learn Journalism by post to write Articles, Stories. Ideal hobby. Pitman Shorthand in 8 days, Accountancy, Associated Schools, Delhi. (15421)

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College of Dentistry Recognised by Sind Government. Session begins January 15th. Admission open to Matriculates. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., D.M.D., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6716)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Deputy Adviser on A. R. P. in Factories.

QUALIFICATIONS: The applicant should have held administrative charge in the Public Works Department for at least four years, and should be not more than 53 years of age.

PAY: Pay will be according to qualifications, but in the case of an officer who has had experience as a Chief Engineer, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500|- and in the case of an officer with experience as a Superintending Engineer, to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. The period of employment will in the first instance be for one year or for the duration of the war whichever is shorter. Applications should reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, New Delhi, on or before the 15th December 1941.

(6680)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Isis turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula. Re. 1|12|- per phial. Agents:—Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15463)

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We deal in all sorts of cloth for foreign market. Write to or see personally: Jagmohandas Maganlal & Co., Champa Galli Cross Lane, Bombay. (15446)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Opp. Thos. Cook. (15467)

ROY-AZAD TALKS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party (official), had talks with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, regarding the Satyagraha movement, revival of parliamentary affairs by the Congress and the necessity of giving a definite plan for constructive work.

The Congress President was also shown the correspondence that had passed between Mr. K. S. Roy and other parties regarding parliamentary developments.

It is understood that Maulana Azad approved of the attitude taken by the Congress Parliamentary Party (official). A meeting of the Parliamentary Party will be held to-morrow at the Maulana's residence when he will address them on the ministerial crisis.—United Press.

LEADERS TALK WITH AZAD

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, called on the Congress President, Maulana Azad, at the latter's residence this evening.

The leader of the Krishak-Proja Assembly Party in the Assembly, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, accompanied by members of the Party, both in the Assembly and Council, met the Maulana on Friday evening, and had a long conversation with him on the present situation in Bengal politics.

INTENSIVE ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING

LONDON, December 6.

German shipping from Norway to the Bay of Biscay was attacked during Friday by the R.A.F.

An Air Ministry communique says: "Coastal Command aircraft made several attacks yesterday, and last night on enemy shipping off the Norwegian, Dutch and French coasts. In most cases the weather prevented observation of the results, but an armed trawler attacked by 'Hudson' aircraft off the Dutch Coast, yetserday afternoon, was left sinking."—Reuter.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.
MARCH
New York: December 6.

Previous closing	17.06
To-day's opening	16.93
Difference	—13
To-day's closing	17.05
Difference	—1

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 250

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York: December 6.

New York cotton was adversely affected by unfavourable week-end developments, but soon after the trend reversed on increased local and speculative support.

Trading in March began at 16.93, i.e. 13 points lower than the last closing. Prices eased under considerable commission house liquidation and hedging, but thereafter the recovery developed on better local demand and Wall-Street support with rates rallying to around opening level.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
December (16.65/65) 16.66/66
March (16.88/88) 16.95/93
May (17.02/02) 17.13/12

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London: December 6.
SEEDS

Castorseeds Dec/Jan (£20 3/8 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Dec/Jan (£21 1/4 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata Dec/Jan (£13 7/8 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Dec/Jan (£20 sellers) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: December 6.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: December 6.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON GOLD
London: December 6.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0.
LONDON SILVER
London: December 6.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, December 6
There was no trading during night session.

RUBBER
Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS
Tin (£257 buyers, £257 1/4 sellers, Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed

RANJI TROPHY: (W. ZONE)

Baroda All Out For 178

Sind Reply With 78 For 3

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

After a promising start Baroda had a serious reverse in the Ranji Tournament semi-finals in the Western Zone, between Baroda and Sind, which commenced this morning. The visitors lost eight wickets before lunch for a total of 141, M. J. Mobed and Fazal Lakda claiming three wickets each, while Girdhari accounted for the remaining two. enterprising game by Pandit and a stolid innings by Adhikari was the main feature of the visitors' game.

Over 5,000 spectators were present when Ghorpade the visitors' Captain, won the toss and elected to bat. Indulkar and Pandit opened Baroda's innings to the bowling of Qamardin supported by Abdul Shakoor. Pandit with a full blooded drive through the cover for a four raised the score to 25 in as many minutes, when Mobed effected a double change in the attack, himself relieving Qamardin and Ibrahim Vazir taking the place of Shakoor. M. J. Mobed puzzled the batsmen, and Indulkar failed to survive an appeal for l.b.w. (31—1—8).

Adhikari, the newcomer, signalled his arrival by square-cutting Mobed to the ropes. Adhikari with another boundary off Naoomal, sent up the 50 of the innings in 57 minutes. This was followed by quick changes in the bowling. Mobed brought in Lakda, the seventh bowler to be tried, who succeeded in breaking-up the partnership, Pandit being out to a catch in the slips (83—2—45). Pandit's total of 45 scored in 93 minutes included five boundaries.

Nimbalkar who showed signs of lack of confidence was dropped four times before he was caught and bowled by Girdhari for five. His exit brought in Hazare, but he did not stay long. Naooma with a marvellous low one handed catch at short-leg enabled Girdhari to claim his second, and the most valuable, wicket (102—4—3).

ROT SETS IN

The dismissal of Hazare was the signal for a serious collapse. Adhikari gave a catch behind the wicket to Mobed, off Lakda which was accepted (120—5—44). Mobed who relieved Girdhari had his second l.b.w. victim in M. M. Naidu, and Lakda followed up by getting Ghorpade out for nil (137—7—0).

Undaunted by the reverse C. S. Nayudu continued to bat confidently and executing powerful drives, but Mobed whose deceptive breaks were still baffling the batsmen dismissed him in the last over before the break (141—8—25).

On resumption after lunch, Sheikh and Ahmed Patel made an effort to retrieve the position by a defensive but enterprising game and added 31 runs to the total when Mobed captured his fourth wicket, Ahmed Patel, with a ball similar to the one that accounted for C. S. Nayudu's dismissal. The visitors' innings were rounded off with 178 when Sheikh was run out, the whole venture lasting 165 minutes.

SIND'S FIRST KNOCK

Sind began their innings in a determined fashion with Johnson and Lakda. After bowling four consecutive maidens, Hazare had his first success by having Lakda caught for ten in the slip (23—1—10). C. S. Nayudu, who came in to bowl now successfully appealed for, leg-before against Qamardin for two (26—2—2).

Johnson who mainly concerned himself in keeping his end up in association with Kishenchand, faced the bowling with a square bat although runs were few and far between in the face of keen fielding and bowling. Tightening up the field, Captain Ghorpade rang quick changes with Gai, Sheikh and Hazare. The face of scoring further slowed down as a result and the next 15 runs took 39 minutes to score.

Hazare eventually succeeded in dislodging the partnership when Johnson played back a full toss providing a low catch at silly mid-on to Sheikh (73—3—29).

When stumps were drawn for the day Kishenchand and Abdul Shakoor remained unbeaten with 30 and 4 respectively, the total being 79 for three.

SCORES:—

BARODA (FIRST INNINGS)

M. S. Indulkar, l.b.w. Mobed	8
V. M. Pandit c S. K. Girdhari, b Lakda	45
H. R. Adhikari, c M. J. Mobed, b Lakda	44
R. B. Nimbalkar, c and b Girdhari	5
V. S. Hazare, c Naoomal, b S. K. Girdhari	3
C. S. Nayudu, b Mobed	25
M. M. Naidu, l.b.w., M. J. Mobed	6
Ghorpade, c Ibrahim Vazir, b Lakda	0
Yakub Sheikh, (run out)	14
Ahmed Patel, b Mobed	17
E. P. Gai, (not out)	0
Extras	11
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kamardin	4	0	12	0
Abdul Shakoor	4	1	7	0
Ibrahim Vazir	12	2	30	0
M. J. Mobed	12	5	20	4
Girdhari	14	2	52	2
Naoomal	1	0	7	0
Lakda	14	2	39	3

SIND (FIRST INNINGS)

Johnson, c Sheikh, b Hazare	29
Lakda, c Adhikari, b Hazare	10
Qamardin, l.b.w. C. S. Nayudu	2
Kishenchand, (not out)	30
Abdul Shakoor, (not out)	4
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	78

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Tunes from the Talkies. 5-30 Gangubai. 6 News in English. 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6 15 Kalyani Burman 6-30 What is Surrealism? 6-45 For villagers only. 7 45 It has happened. 7 50 Talat Mahmud. 8 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi 8-15 Indian thought through ages. 8 8-30 Ghazal aur geet. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Weekly War Review in Hindustani 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9 45 Talat Mahmud. 9-55 Listening post 10 Gangubai. 10-30 Adana on sarangi.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Instrumental duet. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 For the film fans. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Melodies. 9-25 Marathi bhavgeets. 9-36 Nisar Ahmad. 9-45 R. N. Karkare 10 Swami Vallabh Das. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 R. N. Karkare. 11 30 Newsplay. 11-45 V. S. Nasikkar. 11-52 A. R. Oza. 12 noon. Saifu-ki-maut. 12-30 p.m. Shohratbai. 12-50 Instrumental music 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Swami Vallabh Das. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 V. S. Nasikkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 A. R. Oza 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 V. S. Nasikkar 6-40 A. R. Oza. 6-50 R. N. Karkare. 7-15 Picked from the pictures. 7-30 Shohratbai. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Brahmanand Bhajan. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9 55 Listening post. 10 Band of the Bombay City Police

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Devotional songs. 8-15 Amritlal 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Shridhar Pareskar. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Jaltarang Solo. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Drut Khayal. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 R. N. Karkare 9-20 Swami Vallabh Das. 9-40 Shohratbai. 9-55 Film tunes. 10-5 Sardarbai Karadgekar.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, December 6

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B C RATES :—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.
JAPAN :—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2.
BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.
STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.88/98.
SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI :—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 6-3 3/16
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pec. 19 5 21.5.
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK :—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone :—Easy.

RESTRICTED TRADING IN SHARE BAZAR

Steel Shares Register Small Improvement

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES BARELY STEADY

Bombay, December 6

The local share bazar opened steady today but there being no follow-up on the buying side prices gradually sagged under renewed long liquidation. At the decline there was small support and quotations steadied around yesterday's close.

The wide disparity between cash and forward quotations has drawn the attention of operators and it appears that buyers are carefully watching developments. Absence of buying urge on the forward section is narrowing down the differences but still the gap is wide and unless reasonable differences are restored the market may remain in an artificial state. It is true that improved industrial outlook is attractive buyers but small open interest in forward is rendering manipulation is easy and it is essential that the scope must be widened.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was quiet. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 51 7/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares were unchanged at 27 1/2 General Motors declined 3/8 at 36 1/2 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2305 and after declining to Rs. 2282 prices recovered to Rs. 2305. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 431 and after declining to Rs. 427 hardened to Rs. 432. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1470 and after improving to Rs. 1475 declined to Rs. 1466 and steadied at Rs. 1467. Business was restricted and during one hour's sessions, there was not any marked price movement and the session closed barely steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	.....	400	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1470	0
100	CENTURY	.....	525	0
100	Colaba	.....	3 9	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	509	0
100	Coorla	.....	2 2	0
250	David	.....	40	0
250	Dawn	.....	70	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	.....	6	2
100	FINLAY	.....	3 9	0
100	GOKAK	.....	376	0
1000	Hindustan	.....	29 0	0
100	Indore	.....	3 5	0
100	Khatau	.....	325	0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	63	0
250	LAXMI	.....	837	0
100	MORARJI	.....	671	0
250	Model	.....	245	0
50	MYSORE	.....	132	0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	4 9	0
100	Osmanshahi	.....	253	0
100	Podar	.....	2 7	0
100	Phoenix	.....	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	106	0
1000	Sholapur	.....	7120	0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	2 8	0
100	SWADESHI	.....	553	0
100	SWAN	.....	3 8	0
500	Vishnu	.....	1790	0
1000	Western	.....	2080	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	.....	118	0
25-50	Central	.....	54	6
500	Imperial	.....	1631	0
125-500	Imp Conty.	.....	405	0
50-100	India	.....	1 9	0
100	Reserve Bank	.....	114	0
5	Union	.....	7 7	6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	.....	175	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	.....	13	0
100	Empire	.....	777	0
15-100	Jupiteer	.....	18	8
20	Mercantile	.....	78	8
15-75	New India	.....	57	0
200	Oriental	.....	4825	0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	11	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	.....	188	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, December 6

Bombay Dyeing (1467) 1475 1470 1461 1467 1470
Century (524) 522 516 524 525
Central India (509) 511 501 537 509
Kohinoor (621) 625 614 629 634 632 634
New Great (421) 425 416 420 419
Simplex (256) 264 265 262 263 265
Swadeshi (554) 550 546 548
Associated Cement (176) 176
Tram Ord (170) 168
Tata Hydro (190) 190
Tata Power (1807 1810 1803
T Steel Defd (2302) 2305 2282 2290 2296 2305
T Steel Ord (427) 431 428 430 429 432
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 155/12
Bellapur (436) 341 335 342 337 340
B Burma (577) 582 577 578

1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1762	0
10	Ajmir	.....	13	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	170	0
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	198	2
10	Broach	.....	13	6
100	Karachi	.....	217	0
100	Poona	.....	220	0
100	Surat	.....	188	0
100	TATA HYDRO	...	190	0
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1803	0
	RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	877	0
100	C. Province	.....	111	0
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100	Gujarat	.....	105	0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	97	8
100	Sara Siraiganj	.....	107	0
500	Tapti Valley XD	.....	650	0
	MININGS			
8	Burma Corp	.....	4 10	
8sh.	Indian Copper	.....	2 7	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	35 10	
30	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	52 8	
	X D	.....	14	
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	.....	2305	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	432	0
10	Steel Corporation	.....	21 10	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK	.....	685	6
10	Air Services	.....	2 14	
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	340	0
50	Bombay Sate Dep.	.....	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM X.D.	.....	490	0
100	B Burma	.....	578	0
0	Contry	.....	186	0
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	.....	3	9
100	IND. BLEACHING	.....	279	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	.....	57	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	.....	660	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	...	630	0
100	Port Canning	.....	93	0
30	PREMIER Con. X.D.	.....	135	0
15	Scindia	.....	27	6
20	Tata Oil	.....	64	12
10	Tata Chemical	.....	18	12
100	Wimco	.....	227	0
	PREFERENCE			
7	p.c Andhra Valley	.....	1560	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	325	0
5	p.c Central India (TF) X.D.		615	0
7	pc Bom Tram (TF)	...	79	0
6 1/4	p c Prem Const 2nd		116	0
6 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	155	12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power XD	.....	1657	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	.....	216	0
7	p c Bom Tram (TF)		79	0
7	p c Vishnu	.....	746	0
	DEBENTURES			
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb			
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	.....	80	0
5	p.c. Morarji	.....	104	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	.....	71	6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	105	8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, December 6

Following a rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 251 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 250 and improved to Rs. 251 on scattered buying. At the rise there was heavy liquidation by recent buyers as the market has no confidence in Japanese situation. Moreover the New York cotton market is entitled to some reaction and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 247/8 but again improved to Rs. 248/8. At this level there was renewed selling and prices eased off to Rs. 247/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Later on there was increased short covering and prices recovered to Rs. 251. Then market steadied at this level and with restricted business prices fluctuated within a narrow range; but scattered selling appeared. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under :

BROACH	April/May	.....	Rs.	250	4 0
OOMRA	Dec/Jan	.....		212	8 0
OOMRA	March	.....		200	4 0
OOMRA	May	.....		203	4 0
BENGAL	Dec/Jan	.....		154	8 0
BENGAL	March	.....		157	8 0
BENGAL	May	.....		160	8 0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-57 Loan 98-1
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 per cent 1951/52 Loan 99-13
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 100-0
4 per cent 1961/70 Loan 111-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-10
3 per cent War Bonds 102-9
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 114-12

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 128-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-8
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110-12
5 per cent M Deb 1965 116-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-0
6 per cent K P T 1956 129-8

Trend; Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, December 6

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d and business was very small. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady and there were signs of subsidence of buying. Quotations were as under :

	GOLD			
Ready	.....	Rs.	46 8	0
Magsar	.....		46 7	0
Posh	.....		46 6	6
Sovereigns	.....		31 3	0
	SILVER			
Ready	.....		65 2	0
Magsar	.....		64 15	0
Posh	.....		64 15	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, December 5

Yarn No. 6 1/2s December 250 February 251 April 252
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 275 February 276 April 277
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 512 February 488 April 478
Yarn No. 40s December 590 February 595 April 600

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, December 5

Broach A/M highest 254 lowest 247 1/4 closing 249 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 216 1/2 lowest 210 1/2 closing 212 1/2
Oomra March highest 203 1/2 lowest 197 1/2 closing 200
Bengal D/J highest 153 lowest 151 closing 152
Bengal March highest 156 lowest 154 closing 155 1/4
Bengal May highest 159 lowest 157 closing 159 1/2

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, December 6

Quietly steady conditions prevailed on the market to-day and price movements were narrow. Tata Deferreds opened at 2200 and after declining to 2180 improved to 2190. Tata Ordinaries moved down from 410 to 407, but finally stood at 410 Bombay Dyeings closed unchanged at 1350. Indian Irons ruled at 35-10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (2190) 2200 2180 2190
Tata Ordinaries (407) 410 407 410
Tata Ordinary 410; Tata Deferred 2190; Indian Iron 35/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 21/10; Bombay Dyeing 1360; Central India 393/12; Century 441/14; Gokak 265,10; Kohinoor 523/12; Simplex 204/8; Andhra Valley 1750; Tata Hydro 185; Tata Power 1702/8; Associated Cement 165/8; Belapur 247/8; Bombay Burma (old) 520.

COTTON PARITY.

Broach A/M below New York May 753 cent points at 331.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London December 4

T T London on :—
Market rates unchanged.

LONDON RUBBER

London, December 4

London smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. ..... unquoted

INDIGESTION FOR YEARS

At Times Her Life Was Unbearable

Now We Always Keep A Bottle Of

IRVING'S **Yeast-Vite** TONIC TABLETS

In The House

Dear Sirs,

I feel I must write to inform you of the wonderful benefits my wife has received from taking Yeast-Vite. For years she has suffered from Indigestion and at times her life was unbearable, with the pain so caused.

Now we always keep a bottle of Yeast-Vite in the house, and my wife for the past few months has been taking 2 Tablets regularly every day and has not had a recurrence of any digestive complaints.

I am sure if more people only realised the beneficial results which can be obtained from even a small bottle they would be considerably surprised. Nowadays when incomes are so small, I must confess that I consider a bottle of Yeast-Vite in the house a very good investment, besides a standing insurance against present-day illness.

I might add you may use any part of this letter to further the popularity of Yeast-Vite.

Yours faithfully.
W. P.

"Almost Instant Relief"

Dear Sirs,

I have been a sufferer from Headaches, and Rheumatism for the last 12 months. I gave your Yeast-Vite Tablets a trial a week ago and I cannot praise them too highly as I had almost instant relief and have been much better since I began taking them. I shall certainly recommend them to any of my friends that I find in the same plight as myself.

Thanking you again.
I wish to remain, Your gratefully.
W. P.

THE SECRET

The Secret of the immense success of Yeast-Vite lies, of course, in the fact that it is an accurate scientific combination of PURE MEDICINAL YEAST (Saccharomyces Cerevisiae), especially rich in Vitamin B, and other wonderful tonic ingredients as prescribed by leading specialists. Yeast-Vite is the record QUICK Tonic:

NO RELIEF—NO PAY

Have you ever actually accepted our world-famous "No Relief—No Pay" Offer? Do so NOW! If you are feeling Run-Down, Out of Sorts, Headachy, Rheumatic, or in any way below par, Simply obtain a bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Chemist or Stores. Take as directed and, if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us with Guarantee Seal attached, and your money will be refunded in full. IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS from all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Manufacturers:
IRVING'S YEAST-VITE, LTD.,
WATFORD, ENGLAND.

RANJI TROPHY

BOMBAY'S CREDITABLE VICTORY AGAINST NAWANAGAR

By

J. C. MAITRA

Bombay gained a most creditable victory against Nawanagar in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship of India at Jamnagar last week-end. It was not that the Nawanagar team was much stronger than the Bombay side. Comparatively speaking, they were weaker and if the match were played in Bombay we would not have been much in doubt about the result. It is quite true that Bombay had lost to their Jamnagar rivals thrice before. But then they had to content with the terrible bowling combination of Amarsingh and Banerjee, supported by Mubarak Ali and Vinoo Mankad. The lamentable absence of the Great Amar makes a world of difference to the Nawanagar attack. Banerjee caused a good deal of fright in all quarters by his deadly bowling recently. He captured no less than eight Maharashtra wickets for 25 runs only. This massacre was undoubtedly responsible for the complete surrender of the twice holders of the Ranji Trophy

Matting Wicket

The sensational collapse of Maharashtra was attributed to the matting wicket of Jamnagar. The Bombay players are as much unaccustomed to this commodity as the Maharashtrians. In fact, they had experienced a similar rout before. Was it not natural, therefore, that they should fight shy of the bug-bear which caused their undoing previously? They tried their best to avoid it. But the Board of Control awarded the result of the tug-of-war to Nawanagar. There are many people, who insist that all important matches, particularly of a national or international character should be played on turf. If Jamnagar or Baroda do not care to provide turf wicket, they have no right to insist on others playing on their matting wicket. Nor should they make it a grievance when they are asked to play on turf. All international matches are played on turf. Every association should, therefore, make it a point to provide this type of wicket. Then there will be no grumble from any quarters in this respect. I hope the Board of Control will pay their earnest attention to this question in the near future.

The financial aspect should have the primary consideration of the Board of Control. A State may entertain the visiting team and pay their travelling expenses. But the Association, which shows a profit after meeting all the expenses of the match, should have the preference for staging the match. I see the necessity and desirability of creating public interest at all the centres. But that has to be done gradually. All the Associations must be stabilised and strengthened financially first before they can make pleasure trips. So the popular centres should be given as many matches as possible in order to reap the best harvest from the gates.

Slow Cricket

Bombay won on the result of the first innings. This was inevitable. Cricket is becoming so slow now-a-days that I should not be at all surprised if it takes longer than three days to complete even the first innings. The batsmen, following in the footsteps of the British stars, are growing the habit of digging in, without cultivating the mastery of their strokes. I shudder to imagine how dreadful cricket will be—even to watch—when our batsmen develop into automatic blockers and tiresome scorers. Fortunately every man is not built that way temperamentally. There are many who love to go for risks and punish the bowlers. They would prefer to attack them courageously and gallantly rather than merely defend their wickets in a stolid and selfish manner. Therein lies the hope of survival of the game. I understand there is already a move in England to shorten the period of the country matches in order to brighten them up. What will happen after the war God alone can tell.

Nawanagar won the toss and naturally elected to bat. It was a sad stroke of ill-luck for them that Vinoo Mankad, the Test batsman in whom they largely depended, was dismissed for only one run with the total at 7. It must have been a great disappointment to the supporters of the home team—no less than to the batsman himself. Between Havewalla and Hakim the first wicket was despoiled. Then Oza and Banerjee got together and, treating our bowlers with scant respect, raised the score to 87—a clear demonstration of the weakness of our attack. Had it not been for a hasty call by Oza which cost Banerjee his wicket, the settled pair might have given our men a sound practice in leather-hunting and incidentally built up a massive score for Nawanagar. However, it was a piece of good fortune for Bombay. Banerjee had contributed 40. This sudden separation had a psychological effect on Oza, who also succumbed before he could reach his 50

Sount Batting

With 111 for 4 wickets, the initial advantage provided by the second wicket partnership appeared to have been lost by the home team. But Indravijaysinhji and Yadvendrasinhji got together to make a profitable business of the fifth wicket partnership. Here again the weakness of our bowling stock was exposed. The Nawanagar score rose steadily to 195, when they had a further setback. The Home Captain, Indravijaysinhji, fell a victim in the running process. He had scored 47 runs and was well set for many more. It was a severe loss to Nawanagar but a great gain to Bombay. Thereafter Krishna Mankad became associated with Yadvendrasinhji. Though they parted company soon after the latter being out at 208 for 43 Krishna Mankad assisted by Samersinhji carried the total to 266 for 7 wickets. He was the fifth batsman on the Nawanagar side to reach the forties, his contribution being 46. The last three wickets fell for an addition of 16 runs only. On the whole it was a good score.

Although 282 was by no means a big total for Bombay to surpass, it was ostensibly a hard task for them because of the matting wicket. The cheap dismissal of three of our early batsmen, Hindlekar, Kenny and Ibrahim, raised high hopes among the Nawanagar fans. Mubarak Ali and Bannerjee proved pretty effective. The latter had to be taken off early as he had the effects of jaundice still on him. I wish Ibrahim was not sent in at this stage. If he had followed Vijay Merchant or Rangnekar he might have made a better show. Hakim, the fast bowler, who was totally innocuous in attack made a courageous stand. For him to score 63 runs, though not faultless, was creditable, indeed. Vijay Merchant joining with him and latter assisted by Rangnekar and Jai changed the whole complexion of the contest. In fact he played a real Captain's innings and carried his side to victory.

Vijay's Luck And Achievement

What a tremendous part luck plays in cricket was clearly demonstrated in case of Vijay. Going in fifth—and not at the beginning—he offered an easy catch to Yadvendrasinhji off Mubarak Ali. If he was not dropped, Bombay would have lost 5 wickets for 81. Then it would have been exceedingly difficult for the visitors to make up the arrears. Nawanagar practically lost the match by allowing Hakim to score so many runs and missing Vijay in his early career. The Bombay skipper went on to score 170 runs in his characteristic style without losing his wicket. This is, I believe, the highest score he has even made as a Captain. And may I add that he has become a successful skipper-batsman after he took my advice not to open the innings but to go in later? I hope he will continue to do so and add more feathers to his cap—and incidentally help his province and country substantially when occasions demand.

While Vijay deserves to be highly complemented for his achievement Jai should be sympathised. The veteran was in his true form and compiled a grand 81. He really deserved the coveted three figures. Vijay closed the Bombay innings at the magnificent total of 462 for 8 wickets. Had he any faith in his bowlers, he might have declared earlier and tried for an outright victory. But all of them barring Havewalla failed to carry conviction. There was, therefore, no other alternative than to bat as long as it was prudent. Bombay will now play in the Zone final, where they will meet the winners of Baroda and Sind. Let us hope the contest will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium.

The Pentangular

The next week-end will see the commencement of the Pentangular The rival Gymkhanas are preparing for the fray. Every one is at a loss to know which of the players would be available and who would decline. It is, however, certain that none of the teams would be fairly representative of their communities. The matches, if played through, would be a series of farce. It remains to be seen how they rouse public enthusiasm in Bombay. The students in a body have decided to boycott the show. Not only that, they would resort to picketing the Stadium on the match days. A public meeting at Chowpatty has made a fervent appeal to the cricket fans of Bombay to stay away from the communal festival. Whatever the response now there is not a shadow of doubt that this tournament will die a natural death erelong and from its ashes will rise the glorious competition which will be thoroughly national in composition and outlook. It is sure to give new liwe to Bombay's —nay India's cricket.

Mr. Syed Abdul-Hasan, Razvi, ex-Subedar of Arrangabad, who retired recently. He put in 30 years' service in the Hyderabad State and did much to help the cause of cottage industries and communal unity.

JUNAGADH STATE BAN ON 'VARTAMAN'

Issues Prohibited On Charge Of Contempt Of Govt.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 3.

Whereas the weekly newspaper the "Vartaman" published at Ahmedabad appears to the Junagadh Darbar frequently to contain words tending to bring into contempt the Government of the Junagadh State and to stir communal trouble, it is notified by Dewan of Junagadh, that the bringing within the limits of the Junagadh State of any issues of the abovementioned newspaper is prohibited with effect from the date of that Notification i. e. from Nov. 30.

Any person, who in contravention of this Notification brings in to or is found to possess within the limits of the Junagadh State, any copy of the abovementioned paper (the "Vartaman") shall, upon conviction by a Munsiff, be liable to a fine which may amount to Rs. 50 for the first offence and to Rs. 100 for any subsequent offence. It is further directed that offences under the said Notification shall be cognisable, bailable and non-compoundable.

ART WITHOUT ARTIST

(Continued from Page 9)

national educational scheme should not lose sight of.

Museums In Future

The modern methods of aerial warfare will influence the museum-policy world over and will necessitate its reorientation. The future museums will be located and organised from the point of view of safety and security from aerial bombardment. Mr. Marcus Goldstein of the University of Texas has suggested, with a view to extending the educative possibilities of the museums, a scheme of circulating museums. A comprehensive scheme of circulating museums is badly needed in a country like India, in which museums are far and few between. The adult education organisations ought to recognise the importance of museum—education and ought to devise a workable scheme of circulating exhibitions.

THEY REACH HOME BACK FROM AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, Dec. 5.

The news has reached Kabul of the safe arrival in their respective countries of the German and Italian nationals, who were expelled from Afghanistan in the middle of October following friendly representations by the British and Soviet Governments to the Afghan Government.—A. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am very happy to see that many of you have got ready to go to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays. We are sure to have a jolly time together. What a joy it will be to visit Karachi Larkhana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Hyderabad in company!

Trip To Sind

I may just bring it to your notice that the time limit for receiving names, subscriptions, etc., for the proposed trip to Sind has been extended to the 12th December, after which date, of course, no further names will be accepted.

So there are only five days left. And if you have not already registered your names, here is another chance for you. Please get your names registered immediately with the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

As regards particulars about the trip, full details appeared in the last week's "Corner". You may now send for the necessary forms to fill in and copies of the School-certificates form, and return them immediately to the above-mentioned address.

With reference to inquiries from various sisters and brothers, regarding the food arrangements, it may be made clear that only vegetarian food will be supplied.

Marve-Manori Excursion

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari organised a whole day excursion on Sunday before last November 23. About 150 boys, girl and elders from Khar, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Matunga, Dadar, Ghatkopar, Bellasis Road and Chowpatty joined.

After taking tea in the morning at Marve, the party proceeded to Manori, and had a programme of stories, songs and games, etc., on the sea-beach. Then we came back to Marve, had lunch together, and after that a little rest and some of the party had a bath in the sea.

In the afternoon we had tiffin and tea, kindly served to us by hrimati Ramiben Kamdar. Again children had songs and dances. Thus the whole day passed away in no time, and in the evening the merry party returned home in groups.

We travelled by train, buses and boats, and it was such a pleasure to be together: boys and girls of different castes, creeds and countries were there. Our thanks are due to Shrimati Ramiben Kamdar for the tiffin and other help, to Mr. Louis Master for the use of his spacious shady grounds and to Bro. Wardekar for rendering help in various ways.

COLOURING COMPETITION

Colour the above picture wih your paints or crayons as beautifully as you can. Then attach to it a slip containing your full name, home address, age, class of studies, school or college, and whether a boy or a girl, and post it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day. All boys and girls upto 16 years can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should also mention their certificate number. Several prizes will be awarded and the judge's decision shall be final.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Colours (A Game)

Sister Mohini has sent the following game, which I hope all will enjoy playing:—

Each player is provided with a sheet of paper and a pencil. The leader gives out the name of any colour he chooses, and the players print it at the top of their papers.

At a given signal the players write down as many objects as they can think of which have that colour. For instance, suppose green is chosen, the players might put grass, leaves, paint, cabbage, watercress and so on.

A certain time is allowed, when the papers are collected and the player with the longest list is the winner of the game.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Boys and girls of different castes, creeds and countries had a pleasant time together on Sunday, November 23, amidst the beautiful natural surroundings at Marwe-Manori, where a full day excursion was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Regine Discusses

PROBLEM OF WORKING WIVES

Dear Regine:

We are in love and want to get married. But here's the hitch. We each earn Rs. 25 a week respectively. He boards out and so do I. We both like good clothes and the theatre and have been able to pay for these things. If I keep on working after we are married.... we can continue to live on the same scale. If I don't....I have to adopt the level of a labourer's wife.

I have heard so much about the mistake of working after marriage (for women) that I hesitate to offer to do so. But I can't see why marriage should alter a man's character. If my friend works now....why should he weaken after we are married....if I also help pull the load. Don't you think this insistence that men become failures when married to sucessful wives, is all the bunk?

My mother was a working wife, and I admit my father wasn't very ambitious. But after she died following an operation, he buckled down and proved to be much more of a person than we ever gave him credit for being. Naturally I realize now that the fault lay somewhere between my mother's work....and some kind of typical masculine reaction. Nevertheless it doesn't solve my problem, knowing it What should I do?

BUSINESS GIRL.

* * *

Well, my dear....in your case, it all depends on the type of man you are marrying. If he is a normal, healthy and ambitious young fellow, he will not want you slaving away from the home longer than necessary. On the other hand, men often become lax about their duties when they see their wives taking them up so capably. Personally I think there is only one successful arrangement under which a woman can work alongside of a man and that is....if it is understood that they are saving most of her pay toward a future in which she will not work.

There is no real reason why married women who are happy with their husbands cannot work for wages. What is wrong is with the viewpoint of society that still clings to the customs that existed when the woman was a necessary part of the home....because she had a thousand duties to perform. In days when women not only ground the corn and milled the flour, fed the live stock, carded and spun the wool, cooked for a dozen farm hands and tended the baby....and one, two or three other children....there was more than enough to keep them busy from sunrise to sunset....and far, far into the night.

Home Work Lessened

But modern labour saving machinery and factory output have cut woman's work in the home to a minimum. And it becomes increasingly necessary that she have work outside the home to keep her busy.

If more women realized and accepted the change brought about by this present day leisure, there would not now be the unfair discrimination against females in the business world.... nor the low wages which are offered them in exchange for their services.

I see no reason why you cannot subsidize your marriage with your salary. For with it, you two could continue to lead happy normal lives....but together, instead of apart. But half your salaries could only result in such penny pinching as would make pleasant relations impossible between you.

Remember ....

One thing important to remember, however, is your own attitude. What wrecks the lives of working wives and their husbands more than anything else....is the supercilious attitude some women who are capable of earning money, assume. Women fail to remember that men have always had to earn money and support families. And that they take it in their stride as a matter of course.

But the woman who also "kicks in" invariably acts injured and haughty as if she is conferring a special favour on the poor lad who is sorry enough he needs her help....but can't do anything about it. Be gracious about whatever help you give your husband. And remember, marriage is a partnership....and both parties give it the best they have....or else.

(Copyright).

YOU AND YOUR BABY

II—Bad Sleeping Habits

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of The American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

Most children learn fairly quickly and form habits easily.

For this reason many of the attentions given by mothers to babies result in the formation of lifelong habits which may handicap them in later years.

If a child is given attention every time it cries, it will soon learn that crying brings attention. When a child cries, therefore, the mother should merely determine that there is nothing seriously wrong, and thereafter should not overwhelm the child with attention.

Sucking Habit

Babies learn to suck thumbs or fingers or bed-clothing and persist in the habit if it is entirely neglected. Fortunately, children learn, if they are normal, to do without the sucking habit; but in many cases it persists until they reach the age of adolescence.

With small infants it is possible to break this habit by putting a cuff on the elbow, to prevent the child from bending the arm and thus getting the thumb in the mouth. These cuffs should be applied comfortably so as not to injure the circulation.

Experts in the care of children are inclined to believe that little is gained by slapping the hands of the child, by repeatedly scolding or nagging, or by pulling the hands from the mouth. Such performances merely serve to concentrate the attention of the child on the habit as a means of gaining attention.

Diverting Toys

With older children, diversion of the attention seems to be the most effective measure. This means that the child must be occupied during its waking moments with something that is interesting. Many new types of toys have been developed which teach the child to use its hands in building blocks, in fitting rings on a pillar, or in other actions.

Some children are attracted by a toy which is given to them and which diverts their attention until they are asleep. However, it becomes easy for a child to become attached to such a toy and to find it difficult to sleep without it. To prevent such undue attachment it is recommended that a different toy be used each night.

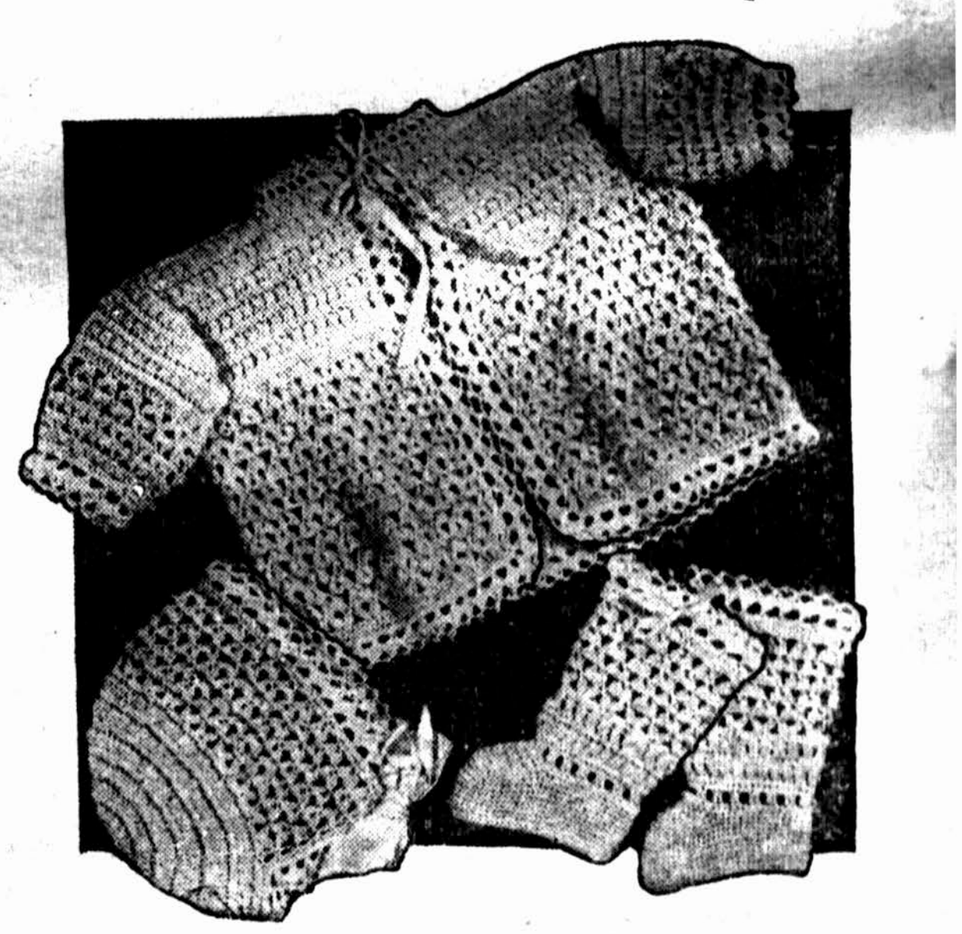
There are innumerable ideas among psychologists as to why children suck the thumb or the finger. The modern school believes that in many instances this forms a substitute for nursing. Be that as it may, it is a habit which seems to be fundamental in human behaviour and it can, in most instances, be controlled without too much distress.

(NEXT WEEK: BABY'S SUNBATH).

(Copyright)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Practical Set For Baby



COMBINING two shades of fine, soft yarns with these simple but interesting stitches, this set will be welcomed by every mother and mother-to-be for her baby. This set, consisting of cap, booties and sweater, is becoming to boy or girl.

(Copyright).

GENERAL WINTER OF RUSSIA

Perils That The Nazis Face

Winter in Russia is a product of innermost Asia, not of Atlantic Europe.

Therein lies the key to its severity and to the absence of those caprices of the cyclonic belt which bring the alternating warm and cold weather to our islands.

The enemy has considerable experience of campaigning under wintry conditions, and his power of adaptation to climate in Libya and elsewhere has often surprised us; but his resourcefulness will be severely tried when his armies begin to suffer the paralysis which comes from excessively low temperatures.

November is, climatically speaking, the critical month for the eastern campaign: it is the first month of hard winter. All Russia freezes from November to April, and the transition from cool to frigid conditions in October-November is strikingly abrupt. There are northern districts of the British Isles where, in what we call "the depth of winter," temperatures drop as low as they do in Central Russia during October.

Indeed, we can make a fair comparison between Manchester in January and Moscow in October. But a month later there is not a place in European Russia, except only the southernmost fringe close to the Black Sea, where the mean temperature for November is as high as 40 deg. F, writes W. Fitzerald in "The Manchester Guardian".

"The Cold Pole"

The littoral of the Crimean Peninsula, whose resorts include lovely Yalta, is quite exceptional, being protected from northerly winds by the Yaila Mountains and warmed by a lake almost as spacious as our own North Sea. Yet even on the "Crimean Riviera" the months of January and February are as cold as those of Northern Scotland (Fort William, 38.7 deg. F.; Yalta, 38.3 deg F. for January).

In European Russia, which, however vast, is merely the western fringe of the Soviet's Asiatic territory, there is no mountain barrier to prevent the Arctic winds from extending their grip to the extreme south Latitude does not seem to count for much in determining temperature, and districts lying many hundreds of miles south of the Arctic Circle share in the same severity of winter. So we find Kazan as cold as the Arctic port of Archangel.

More influential than distance from the Pole in determining the temperature of the Russian Plain is the isolation from warming Atlantic influences. Travelling eastwards along the same parallel of latitude, there is a regular deterioration of temperature.

It is in the far east of the Soviet Union and not the extreme north where cold is most intense. The winters of Moscow are almost warm by comparison with those of Siberia. Go sufficiently far to the east and you reach the "cold pole" of the world, well over one thousand miles to the south of the North Pole. Here Verkhoyansk holds the world's record for low temperature — a record made in the winter of 1892-3, when the thermometer descended to minus 90 deg. F.,—and yet the annual range is so enormous that by July this Siberian town is warmed up to the summer standards of Manchester.

Freezing Of The Coasts

Along the Pacific coast also the winters, dominated as they are by bitter winds blowing from Central Siberia, rank amongst the most severe of the world. In spite of its high latitude, the Arctic coast of European Russia has a more genial climate.

Along the coast of the Kola Peninsula, where stands Murmansk —the most useful Arctic port,— the influence of North Atlantic Drift is felt throughout the year, and in all but the most severe winters the seaway to the open Atlantic is kept free, with the aid of a fleet of the world's most powerful ice-breakers. The strategic importance of this may soon be proved, for when the harbour of Vladivostok freezes, as it will quite early in December, the only port — apart from the Iran entry —where British and United States naval power can be brought to bear to aid Russia will be Murmansk.

Since the time of Peter the Great the Baltic way to Russia has been regarded as the most critical of all maritime approaches the most valuable for commerce and, in view of the geographical distribution of naval strength in Europe, the most vulnerable in time of war. In November begins the freezing of the Gulf of Finland, at the head of which is Leningrad, the city designed by Peter as a "window opening on to the West."

By the end of the year the freezing over is complete, and maritime traffic ceases. If, in this war, Leningrad were to be menaced by the German Navy winter's blockade of the gulf would be an advantage, but as at present Russia has local naval supremacy based on Kronstadt the stoppage of all naval movement during winter will not necessarily assist the defenders of Leningrad.

Decisive Period

Among the obstacles indirectly due to climate which have so far impeded the German armies are the coniferous forests and extensive marshes of the northern half of the front. On the treeless steppe of the south the going has been easy, apart from river-crossings, over generally dry soils.

This question of terrain is one of the decisive factors which have led the Germans to throw the main weight of their offensive on the Ukraine, where also their penetration has been deepest. We know that the intense cold of winter will reach the Ukraine almost as early as the Moscow and Leningrad districts, and for that reason the German war of manoeuvre, in the Ukraine as elsewhere, must be completed before November has passed.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 2 annas stamps.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

ALTHOUGH CHARLES BOYER AND BETTE DAVIS HAVE SEVERAL BURNING LOVE SCENES IN "ALL THIS AND HEAVEN, TOO"... THEY DON'T GO INTO A SINGLE CLINCH!
Linda
DARNELL —
NERVOUS IN HER FIRST FILM ROLES, KEPT BITING HER FINGER-NAILS AND THE STUDIO HAD TO REPLACE THEM WITH ARTIFICIAL ONES AT $12 A SET.
(SO THEY MADE HER WEAR GLOVES BETWEEN SCENES!)
THE ANNUAL FACE POWDER BILL OF THE STUDIOS IS ABOUT $100,000....
HOPALONG CASSIDY FILMS USE $2 WORTH... BUT BUY $1,500 WORTH OF GUN POWDER.

Literature In Occupied France

Many of us often speculate sympathetically about what is happening to our friends in Occupied France or in that part which lies under the domination of Admiral Darlan. Apart from political considerations, we wonder about the day-to-day life of the French, what they are thinking, what they are feeling, what they read, what they write, writes "Colophon" in "John O'London's Weekly."

An article in a recent issue of "La France Libre" affords a few interesting sidelights. Among the well-known authors still in Paris are M. Duthamel M. Rostand, M. Paul Morand, and M. Paul Valery, while M. Andre Gide is somewhere on the south coast.

TURNING TO THE PAST.

As we might expect, French men of letters, unable to express themselves freely about the present, are turning their minds more and more to the past, reconsidering and appraising the French classics. A somewhat similar tendency has been observed in Germany itself and the other occupied countries.

Nevertheless, answering a question put by "Le Figaro," M. Duhamel has stated that the principal task confronting authors to-day is exactly what it was centuries ago—"to depict man, to observe manners and events, to extract knowledge from life." It appears that most French authors of standing are planning new books, but, as "Le Figaro" points out, "One can always write; to publish is another question."

GREATNESS OF FRANCE LIVES IN BOOKS.

Few will doubt that France will survive even the terrible calamity of military disaster, economic exploitation and treachery from within which at present hold her in thrall. The Free French Radio, with its headquarters in this country, represents the nucleus of a better future, and it is heartening to see that in so many ways its activities are cultural as well as military. A little while ago a message to the French Book Trade was broadcast by the Free French Radio from the Conference of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain. Part of this message ran:—

"On our bookshelves the greatness of France lives ever in the works of her mighty genius. On our printing presses the books of France find new life, without asking German permission. In our shops the gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen of Free France find books in their rich native tongue, and in those books they find dreams of their own loved country, as it shall be again when they return in triumph.....

"The day is coming when you will meet again freely, and speak freely, as we do in London to-day. Then we shall rejoice together in the triumph of the human spirit over all the evil forces of barbarism."

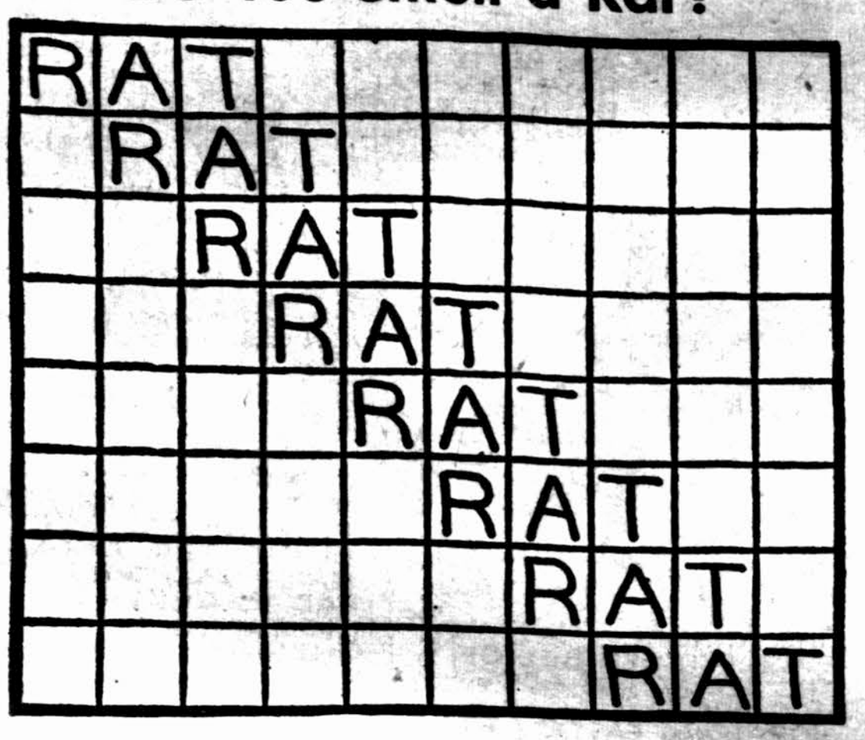
2,400 Miles On 2 oz. Of Fuel

Even though we are accustomed to hearing of new and remarkable accomplishments in air flight, the statement that a flight of 2,400 miles was made on two ounces of fuel is almost too much to believe. Yet the flight is made by thousands of birds every year. The name of these remarkably efficient bird flyers is "golden plover". The golden plover spends its summers along the sea-coast of Nova Scotia. But it prefers to winter in South America, according to Frederick C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, Washington, D.C., who is said to be the world's greatest specialist on bird migration. The golden plover flies 2,400 miles between its summer and winter home, apparently without a stop; and it accomplishes the flight in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Lincoln has had birds weighed at the beginning of their flight when bands were placed on them, and then had them weighed at the terminal in South America and found that the difference in weight was only two ounces. This also gave him the information that the bird makes the flight in 48 hours if the flight is continuous during the whole forty-eight hours, the birds must travel at the rate of fifty miles per hour. But the golden plover's migration is even more remarkable for the small amount of fuel consumed. His flying efficiency far surpasses that of Man-made aeroplanes.

puzzles and pastimes

Do You Smell a Rat?



ALL eight of the above RATS have been trapped and put in their places. It's up to you to keep them there by filling in the empty spaces with letters which go to make up words in accordance with the definitions given below.

The RATS, of course, remain in the positions shown in the diagram. The definitions for the words, reading top to bottom are:

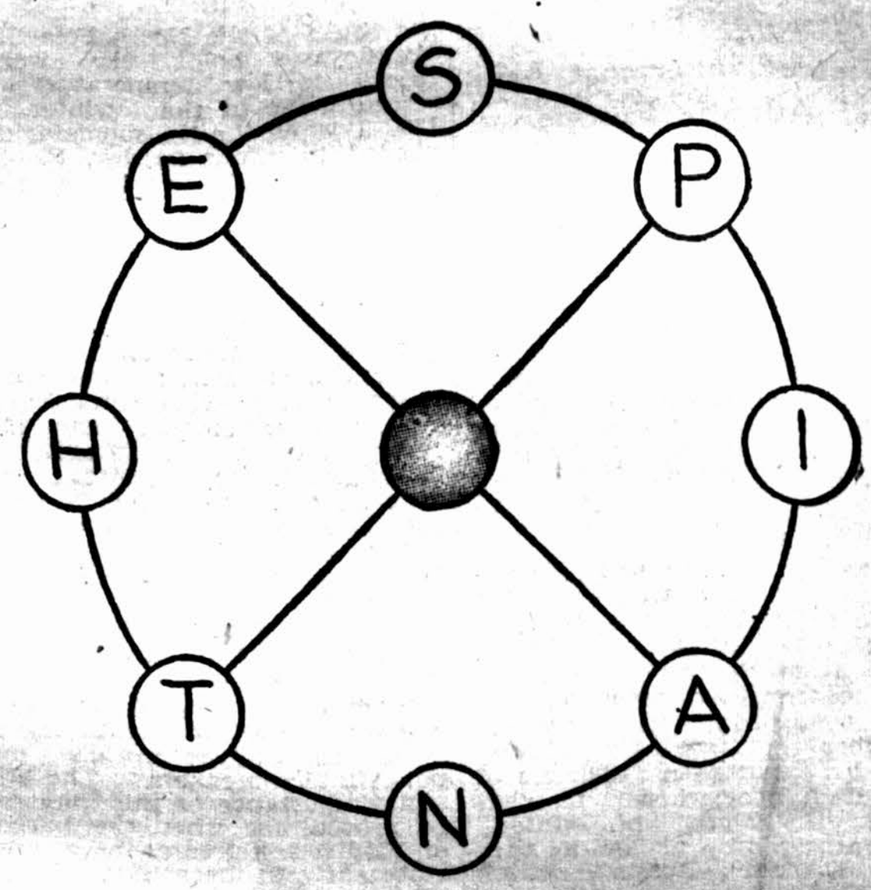
1. A rickety rattling vehicle.
2. Brotherhood.
3. Unreasonable.
4. Unthankful.
5. A confederated government.
6. Reduced to submission.
7. To arouse the anger of.
8. Government bureau official.

Cryptogram for Inventors

THE following cryptogram we offer as a suggestion to inventors. You will know what we mean if you solve the message.

PRKNONU BJONJWV VKIN IYDRBJN
GKU ZUNYFBJE RNYW PYONV PBHH
NYUJ KXU XJHBIBWNA BUYWBWXAN.

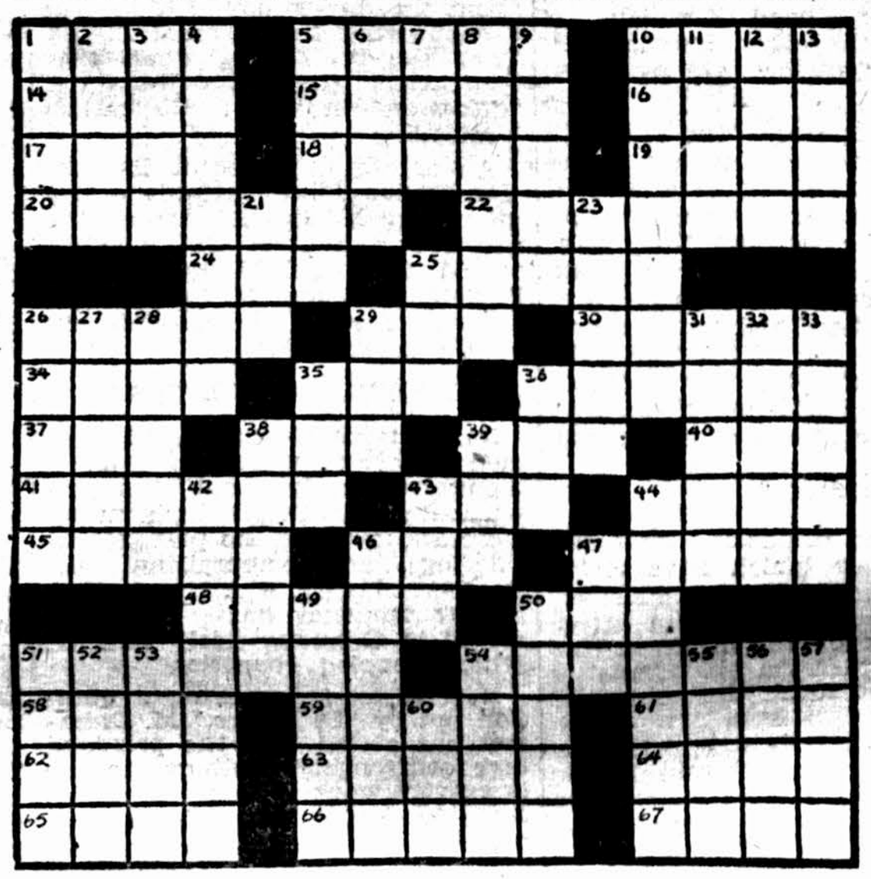
Thespian On the Wheel



MOVING clockwise, your eye will be able to spell out the word THESPIAN in the small circles above. The object of the puzzle is to rearrange the letters so that the wheel will still spell out thespian, but with the T in the circle now occupied by S. Move only one letter at a time, taking advantage of the blank circle in the center. No circle can have more than one letter at a time. It can be worked in 30 moves.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—What was the name of a racial group member, overrunning Europe in the 3d-4th century?
6—Dwelt
10—Flush
14—To the sheltered side
15—Less high
16—Mineral vein
17—Forearm bone
18—Sicker
19—What English river flows by Stratford and Rugby?
20—Frame of interlaced wooden strips
22—Thinks deeply
24—Garden tool
25—What Judean king rebuilt the temple at Jerusalem?
26—What was the ...ital of ancient Poland?
29—Parity
30—Apportions
34—Above
35—Eccentric wheel part
36—What is the most northern point in Alaska?
37—Perch
38—Male offspring
39—Comrade
40—Tibetan gazel
41—Scythe handles
43—Mongrel
44—Obliged to
45—Lamprey fisherman
46—Metal container
47—Foundations
48—What independent kingdom lies between Tibet and India?
50—Wager
51—What fictional character possessed a magical lamp?
54—Desiring
58—Large, bushy shrub
59—Lowest possible point
61—Always
62—Brain passage
63—Roman magistrate
64—Uncommon
65—Lairs
66—Sandy wastes
67—Ice crystals

VERTICAL

1—What country ruled by Caesar was separated from Italy by the Rubicon river?
2—Wide-mouthed jug
3—Canvas shelter
4—Heath
5—What fictional character was guest at the "Mad Hatter's" teaparty?
6—Tree trunk
7—Nocturnal bird
8—Further below
9—Mistake
10—Happier
11—Hold dear
12—Scent
13—Protuberances
21—Electrified particle
23—Pertaining to a node
25—Smoked meat
26—Squad
27—Sheep-like
28—Covered with setae
29—What Greek mythical spirit is depicted playing his pipes?
31—What mythical giant had a thousand eyes?
32—Unfastened
33—Hits (colloq.)
35—Variety of lettuce
36—Exclude
38—Small amount
39—Play on words
42—Vessels attending larger vessels
43—Diminutive for Calvin
44—Basic materials
46—Of what country is Ottawa the capital?
47—Diminutive for Benjamin
49—Conifers
50—Opens to view
51—Sour
52—Tardy
53—What British protectorate lies on a S. W. Arabian peninsula?
54—Savage
55—What Russian czar was known as the "Terrible"?
56—Who "fiddled while Rome burned"?
57—Advanced in stature
60—Loud noise

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)

BURNING SUGAR

HERE is a neat little trick which will show your friends that besides being a magician you also have a knowledge of chemistry:

Take a lump of sugar and using an ordinary match try to ignite it. You'll find that it will not burn. Then secretly cover the sugar with cigarette ash and repeat the procedure. Since the ash serves as a catalytic agent, a chemical reaction takes place and the sugar burns readily.

Riddleculous

What man should always be successful?

Blacksmith, who "forges" ahead.

• • •

What keeps on working even when it's striking?

A clock.

• • •

What snake is a great mathematician?

The adder.

• • •

When does a man rob his wife?

When he hooks her dress.

• • •

What is it that is made larger the more it is contracted?

A debt.

Mixogram of the Drinks

ROA	IOC	NSH
OMO	GEN	EAU
NTR	ENI	DEA

THE above mixogram contains the names of three well-known drinks with nine letters in each name. To form each name, take three groups of letters and rearrange the letters properly to make the correct answer consisting of nine letters. Thus, if you choose ROA, GEN, and DEA from the groups, you can rearrange the letters to spell out one of the correct answers. But, if you should take ROA, GEN, and NSH, you have the wrong groups. So, see if you can find the correct groups that make up the three drinks in this mixogram.

DEAD MEN ON LEAVE

Men Who Fight Hitler In Occupied Europe

By JOSEPH MALMER

A future mass psychologist may find it interesting to analyse the causes which in 1941 induced the oppressed peoples of Europe to revolt against the gaolers and hangmen whom Hitler has appointed as guardians of his "New Order."

A contemporary observer is staggered by the volume of accumulated suffering, living as he does at a moment when the capacity of tormented humanity to endure its torture has reached its limit. Actually, every blow struck by rebellious Europeans, whether openly or underground, against the occupying Nazi invites death. To use the words of a murdered revolutionary, these soldiers are "dead men on leave."

And it is not only themselves. Everyone whom the Nazis suspect of belonging to their circle, of having breathed the same air with them, forfeits his life. He will be taken as a hostage with the certainty of having sooner or later to face the firing squad. The handkerchief which blindfolds the victim just before he is shot will not save him from envisaging his fate with an appalling clarity days or weeks beforehand.

The men who volunteer to fight Hitler in occupied Europe put themselves knowingly in the position of the hero who fought the hydra. They know they can destroy only one of its heads; yet more of them come forward, as though they would accomplish the labour of Hercules collectively. Their heroism is the subject for some further Homer born in liberated Europe.

Meanwhile, They Die

Meanwhile, they die. Not, as yet, on barricades (although that may not be far off) but dragged forth indiscriminately in the grey of dawn from homes or prisons, from hiding places and concentration camps. They fall, not in masses but singly or in couples, 12 or perhaps 15 at a time. They are not anonymous soldiers of the battlefields; they are unknown warriors in the war of liberation that is being waged behind the lines.

An American journalist has reported from Berlin that, between August 1 and September 23, 1941, the Nazis executed 295 persons in the countries they occupy. Two hundred ninety-five out of the 500,000,000 they hold in chains. Two hundred and ninety-five Poles Yugoslavs, Norwegians, Frenchmen, Czechs, Belgians and Dutchmen. Compared with the army of their avengers, the host of men and women who will one day testify on their behalf, the number is small. But still...

Appalling Toll

At an international conference of doctors held at Vienna long before Hitler's day, Professor Foramitti, a famous surgeon, advocated a new kind of operation. A colleague, Professor Schnitzler, opposed him, favouring medical treatment. "The death rate for this new method of operation is only one per cent," said Professor Foramitti. "But still", answered Dr. Schnitzler, "for the unfortunate victim it is 100 per cent".

At the news of each of these executions, I cannot but think of Professor Schnitzler's "But..." What are 295 victims? They represent for the victims themselves 100 per cent. A man can only die once. He may leave behind him a widow, sweetheart, son, daughter. He was born of a mother and begotten of a father whose grief will never stir the Fuehrer's conscience.

And the number of victims grows. On the day on which the American reporter published his computation of dead, 50 "Jews and Communists" were shot by the Nazis at Zagreb, capital of Croatia; three Frenchmen suffered the same fate at Lille. The same day news arrived that 25 Belgians of Tournai would be shot who on September 17 killed a Rexist leader and two German policemen. The Nazis are no longer content with an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. They demand many times the price of a life and no war gold is received in ransom.

Due Retribution

In the last War there was talk of bringing all war criminals to justice. But it stopped at talk, and the slogan "Hang the Kaiser" was never translated into fact. Let that be testimony to the essential humanity of man. But, if humanity is to be saved, certain preventive measures must be taken. **Those who today pass sentences of death, and who will continue to pass them as long as they have power, must learn that this will bring its own punishment.**

The guilty as well as their accomplices who "breathe the same air must do penance. The men who pass judgment upon unfortunate people whom they themselves have rendered desperate must be made to tremble lest they too be judged. When, after the flood let loose by Hitler, the human family touches land upon a new Mount Ararat, the ark that carries them to safety will have no room for the species called mass murderer. The future must be made safe from tyrants and from another flood.

Bird That Doesn't Flap Its Wings

The bird with the largest wing-spread is "Diomedea exulans," commonly called the "wandering albatross."

In its wandering it travels entirely around the world. One case is known in which one of these birds travelled 3,150 miles in about nine days. The wing-spread is frequently over eleven feet. Yet when it is observed at sea it appears almost never to move its wings. Of course, it actually does make movements with its wings, but not in a flapping motion, as a rule. The motion, as it glides, is the slight tilting of one wing, or of a few feathers. It changes its course without our eyes seeing what it has done. It is believed that it stays in the air for many hours at a time, descending only for food, and going ashore only at breeding time.

It is a glider "par excellence.' It believes in saving its energy until it is necessary to use it. It lets the wind carry its clumsy body for long distances rather than exert its own efforts. Because it depends so much upon the wind, it stays in that part of the world where the wind is always blowing. We call its body "clumsy" because when it alights on the ground or on the deck of a ship, it has difficulty in standing up. Its legs seem to be weak. They appear not to be made for walking. They are made more for swimming. A bird that is released at the top of a steep cliff falls to the bottom without being able to catch itself and take off in flight.

COURTSHIP

The males go to the breeding ground, which are on uninhabited islands, before the females. The females soon arrive, a few at a time. At first, there are four or five males to each female. They crowd about the female, making queer sounds and trying to touch her beak with theirs. She encourages them, but very carefully avoids showing more attention to one than the other. If there are too many to crowd about her, those that cannot get her attention walk slowly away their heads hanking toward the ground and swinging from side to side as if they were saying: "I never have any luck. What have those other birds got that I haven't got?5,

After a little while, however, more females come, and finally there are enough so that each male has a mate. The two build a nest together. The nest is in the shape of a mound about two feet high and about four feet in diameter. At breeding time the legs seem to be stronger, and the birds wander around on the rocky island with much more confidence. When they wish to take off they run down a rocky slope into the wind until they get enough speed. When they cannot get up the necessary speed, they find a steeper slope.

After they get into the air, the wind carries them upward, forward, downward, in most gareful curves.

WORD JUGGLER

I	M	P	E	R	I	A	L	S
								I

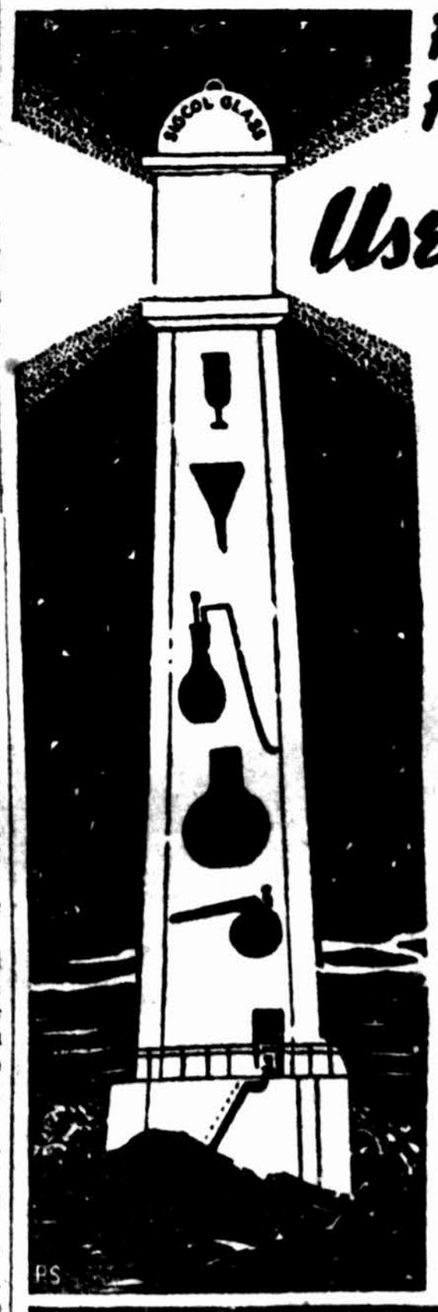
THIS is a drop-a-letter puzzle, in which you take the nine-lettered word, IMPERIALS, drop a letter from it to make a new word, and continue chopping off letters until you reach I. Each time a letter is removed, a good E... formed with what letters are left.

IN DEFENCE OF THE MODERN WOMAN

(Continued From Page 4)

There is also the plastic surgeon at her beck and call. By a little operation here and a little grafting there, he will transform an ugly witch into a bewitching damsel. And why do you quarrel with my dear Miss 1941, if she carries a looking-glass and powder puff in her bag in one hand and a parasol in the other? And supposing she likes to flaunt in loose trousers and a tight coat which are a part of male attire, why do you stare at her in open-mouthed wonder?

Rather pat your back, for, is not imitation the best form of flattery? And now I arrive at that final question: Is not the modern Eve a thing of beauty and joy for ever? I think she is. And even if you think otherwise, please keep mum. Silence is golden. Or speak at your peril and be prepared for a hard hammering with soft fingers. Meanwhile, I take your leave wishing you Good Luck.



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A PEEP IN THE INNS OF COURTS

(Continued from Page 3)

In England trousers are getting to be a fashion because of war conditions, and in some places girls are allowed to dance in them. But in our highbrow Inns we may not yet for a long time to come. Fortunately, English people are very tolerant of habits and the dress of other peoples and respect for their sentiments. They consider our Sari quite inoffensive. Nobody ever objects to our being in a Sari.

Cramming And Coaching

Nowhere is the system of 'cramming' so well perfected as here. We have regular 'crammers' or 'coaches', who cram up students for the purpose of examinations for exorbitant sums. They guarantee success and a number of students are taken in their meshes in spite of the guarantee being without security.

We have also regular lectures every term by turn in different Inns. They are not compulsory, but are for our own benefit. They may prove useful for an average student, but for the intelligent and thinking type they are a sheer waste of time, as it is not lecturing but merely dictating of matter pages after pages like an automatic machine. However, at times we cannot help putting in attendance

Some very self-conscious lecturers mind it if we do not, and to be in their good books we must attend, especially when some of these lecturers happen to be our examiners too. These lecturers, who are well-known practising barristers, are paid an honorarium 'plus' half a crown per every pupil who attends the lectures And naturally enough they first and fume if the attendance is very small.

Call Night

Every term there is a "call night" when students who have completed their terms and finished their examinations are caled to the Bar. Call Night has a fascination for some and horror for others. For the rest—onlookers—it is just like any other senseless entertainment.

It is on these occasions that outsiders are allowed to have a peep at what is happening in the Hall—friends and relations of the students who are being called are allowed to go up the gallery and watch from there the sacred ceremony below. The victims file alongside the Hall before the Treasurer who is the Master of Ceremony

Every student to be called is mentioned by name and the Treasurer murmuring some set of formula publishes the student as barrister. The student bows and the Treasurer shakes hand with him, after which he quietly removes himself to make room for the next one The same procedure and chanting of the 'magic' formula is repeated in his case too and he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor.

This goes on till the last one is dubbed a barrister. Then starts the usual preparation for dinner. The only privilege these newly created barristers enjoy over the others is that after the dinner is over, they are allowed to join the Benchers in their retiring room, where they are kindly offered some desert and coffee—a friendly gesture indeed.

The Library

I cannot wind up this without making a passing mention of the "Benchers' Garden", now known as the "Fountain Court", and our Library which is a most pleasant and comparatively modern building. The garden which extends beyond the library has been increased by the embankings of the Thames. The loveliness of these gardens lures many to their fold.

During lunch hour we find a number of young working men and women leave their musty offices to come and rest here in these gardens People who are too poor to afford to go to an A.B.C. or Lyons Tea-shop have their little grub here—sitting on these benches—bite a bun or munch a piece of Cadbury chocolate. Sometimes one could discover a budding amateur painter painting the loveliness around.

The Libary was formally opened in 1861 by His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. It is a beautiful, quite place, well equipped with legal literature where we can drink deep from the fountain of knowledge and sitting from where we can gaze and feast an eye on the eternally moving clear silvery waters of the Thames below us, to get a glimpse of life.

It is sometimes odd to reflect that neither a Blitz nor the possibility of a Panzer Division sweeping along these quiet places can change the English custom.

Arts may fade, buildings get destrowed, States fall, dictators come and go, but the ceremonial in the Inns of Courts with its queer and austere features will continue for all time.

SHE WANTED A 'PHONE

(Continued From Page 8)

Susila reclining on a sofa with a bottle of "Pain Balm" by her side, which though he had purchased only a couple of days before, was then almost empty!

With one hand upon her forehead and her countenance bearing a worried look, she murmured in an inarticulate voice pointing to the telephone on the table.

"This is a great nuisance. For God's sake, please have it removed immediately"

In a seemingly perturbed manner, Shanker enquired of his wife, "Why dear, What's the matter. Are you ill?", although he was inwardly very glad to see that his trick responded favourably, for it was he, who, instead of meeting his friend, sat down in the nearest Irani Hotel and kept on dialling 26093 every now and then, assuming different voices on different occasions.

Susila did not reply to his query, but with her finger pointed first to the telephone which was on the table and then her forehead, meaning thereby that the telephone has caused her headache

Shanker did not want to be told a second time. He immediately wrote to the Bombay Telephone Co., asking them to remove the 'phone from his residence immediately. This time there was no need for Susila to seek the help of Lakshmi's brother, for Shanker was very faithful to his word and he himself went to the Telephone Co.. and delivered the letter

The next morning, the 'phone was removed from Shanker's residence. As may be expected, the Rs. 45/- which Shanker was compelled to pay at the time of installation was forfeited by the Telephone Co. No doubt, he was also obliged to take a loan from his friend to pay off his insurance premium. But as a compensation for all this, he had the satisfaction that Susila did not continue to drain his purse with her costly experiments!

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Fish, Claude Pepper, Imogene Cocoa, Kid Chocolate, etc.

Thespian: Make these moves: ESPETHSPETPSHPANPRSETANIANHSEH.

Cryptogram: Whoever invents some machine for breaking heat waves will earn our unlimited gratitude.

Rats: 1. Rattletrap; 2. Fraternity; 3. Irrational, 4. Ungrateful; 5. Federation; 6. Prostrated; 7. Exasperate; 8. Bureaucrat.

Mixogram: Orangeade, moonshine, cointreau.

Word Juggler: IMPERIALS, imperils, simpler, primes, mires, sire, sir, is, I.

Figuring Demon: 2,170,348,569, or the square of 46,587.

Modern Movements In Art

(Continued from Page 5)

sis and decomposition and the other to a new constructivism.

Surrealism, which represents the first, is not, however, a movement that finds expression only in the visual arts, since, constituting as it does an attempt to penetrate the sub-conscious mind, it lends itself to equal use (and abuse) in literature, as may be seen in the work of such writers as T. S. Eliot, Auden, Ezra Pound and James Joyce; and in an essay on the subject Auden himself shows clearly how extensive an influence Freud has had on present-day writers, and therefore, presumably, on painters as well.

In any case both are equally concerned with the process described as 'laying the images' of the sub-conscious mind, believing, as they do, in the superiority of such images over those of ordinary life, though it is, admittedly, sometimes a little difficult to see where the superiority comes in. On this account the bias of Surrealism may be said to be mainly psychological, though artistic interests are becoming increasingly involved, despite the fact that they can only be realised under conditions different from those that the majority of people have been taught to expect.

For it must be clearly understood that the Surrealists are concerned to provide a release from the fetters of everyday life, with all its accepted associations, and that the world they reveal is more closely related to the incoherent world of dreams than to the visible universe, so that it is useless to expect to find in it an ordered and a rational beauty in no way differing from that of schools derived from a different tradition. That is to say, Surrealism imposes its own conditions of enjoyment which must be accepted before its peculiar qualities can be perceived.

Sense Of Structure

The other line of development, which provides a counter-movement to Surrealism, is directly derived from Post-Impressionism, and can be traced through Cubism to the new Constructivism of today, a form of art that finds expression in works which are 'composed' in a higher and more abstract sense than ever before.

Now, as far as Cubism is concerned, it may be admitted at once that it is not surprising that it should not be found intelligible by people who have only a superficial acquaintance with the history of art, despite the fact that it presents a perfectly logical outcome from what had gone before.

It may, therefore, be said shortly that the immediate precursor of Cubism is to be found in the work of the Post-Impressionists, and among them notably in that of Cezanne, who by the reintroduction of an emphasised line, sought to restore a sense of structure to painting that had been lost in the art of the Impressionists. In course of time, however, this question of structure became more and more absorbing, until at last the geometric basis of things came to be regarded as more interesting and more important than the things themselves, so that by a gradual process of elimination their appearance was merged into a visual but abstract harmony of lines and planes intersecting and repeating one another in patterns of endless variety, that are more akin to the involutions and evolutions of certain musical forms than to anything else.

In order to complete this survey, it now remains to show that, just as Cubism presents a direct line of descent from the work of Cezanne, so it is the forerunner of the Constructive movement.

But first of all it is necessary to return for a moment to the question of subject matter. It is arguable that the decorative value of wine bottles and of bread would not generally be rated very high, and that therefore the intrinsic interest of a still-life based on these motifs must lie in something else. In other words it is not its subject-matter or content that is valuable, though the elements of the composition gain a certain intensity by being seen in isolation, it is rather the emotional quality of its apprehension, its treatment, its colour, its construction, in short, its 'form' from which it becomes apparent that the objects, as such, are comparatively negligible.

So that, by a perfectly natural process, lines and geometric forms are substituted for the bread and battles, until at last only the essential 'constructive' elements of the composition remain. Precisely the same principles apply to sculpture, which is practised with no lese distinction than is painting by the members of the Constructivist School.

Liberation Of Art

With this stage we reach a climax of considerable importance. For art, which, when confined to the representational, tended to become increasingly restricted, is today liberated in a wholly unexpected way, so that there are perhaps no bounds to its possible achievements. But it must on no account be supposed that the problems of the painter are in any way simplified; on the contrary, they have become so subtle that it is difficult to formulate them and it can only be said that compositions such as these approximate more closely to music and to pure mathematics than to anything else.

In this connection it is also interesting to notice that to this extent art shows a parallel development with the science of today, which is becoming increasingly dependent upon abstruse mathematics for the solution of its problems.

From the range of the movements and the variety of the work thus rapidly surveyed, it will have become apparent that art in the course of its history has followed a line of development that is as exciting as it is inevitable and that its possibilities today are as great as they have ever been. So that despite many things which may still be perplexing, that attitude is less common, which was so well characterised by Anthony Bertram in the following dialogue:

A Revealing Dialogue

'Once upon a time there was a Great Artist called Leonardo da Vinci.' 'Ah, how true'. 'Now there is a Great Artist called Picasso.' 'Oh, indeed! And does he paint like Leonardo da Vinci?' 'He does not'. 'Then how can he be a Great Artist?'

For supposing that Picasso painted like Leonardo, he would have contributed nothing to the sum total of artistic achievement; but as it is, he has added something individual, and something peculiar to his age, which could only be expressed at the time and in the manner he has chosen to express it. For, as Ben Nicholson has said, 'Painting and religious experience are the same thing. It is a question of the perpetual motion of a right idea.'

Yet even so there are probably many who would like to stem the tide, for while many things change in this infinitely various world, one thing, it seems, does not change—the attitude of contemporary opinion towards the art of its time, though it is difficult to believe today that the work which was, at the time of its first performance, 'held in horror as dangerously immoral,' was none other than Beethoven's Eroica Symphony.

FETCH IT, FIDO!

During a recent German visit to Scotland a number of bombs were dropped on some upland country. Officers sent to find out how many bombs had fallen, and of what kind, were unable to extract any information from the farmer, who referred them eventually to the shepherd on the hill. They found him equally uncommunicative, but length, on being satisfied of their 'bona fides', he admitted that bombs had fallen where he had been, "juist a roond aboot". "And had you any dug-out?" they inquired. "I had twa dugs oot," he said, "but the're nae guid for bombs, ye ken."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Sergeant "Aving no 'ir won't worry you in the Army m'lad. Fact its all the better. You'll be able to go for 'em bald 'eaded.'

THE landlady noticed with dismay that her new lodger's fire consumed more coal than she had been accustomed to provide for it. She mentioned the fact.

"Oh, yes," explained the ingenious young man. "You see, I always place coal on the fire in such a way that the grain is perpendicular—that is, running up and down. It makes a much better fire—nothing like a little science, you know."

The unimpressed landlady spoke in a hard voice that almost stopped the lodger's watch: "I always charge six-pence extra for scientific gents".

A DOCTOR and a dentist shared the service of a typist and both fell in love with her.

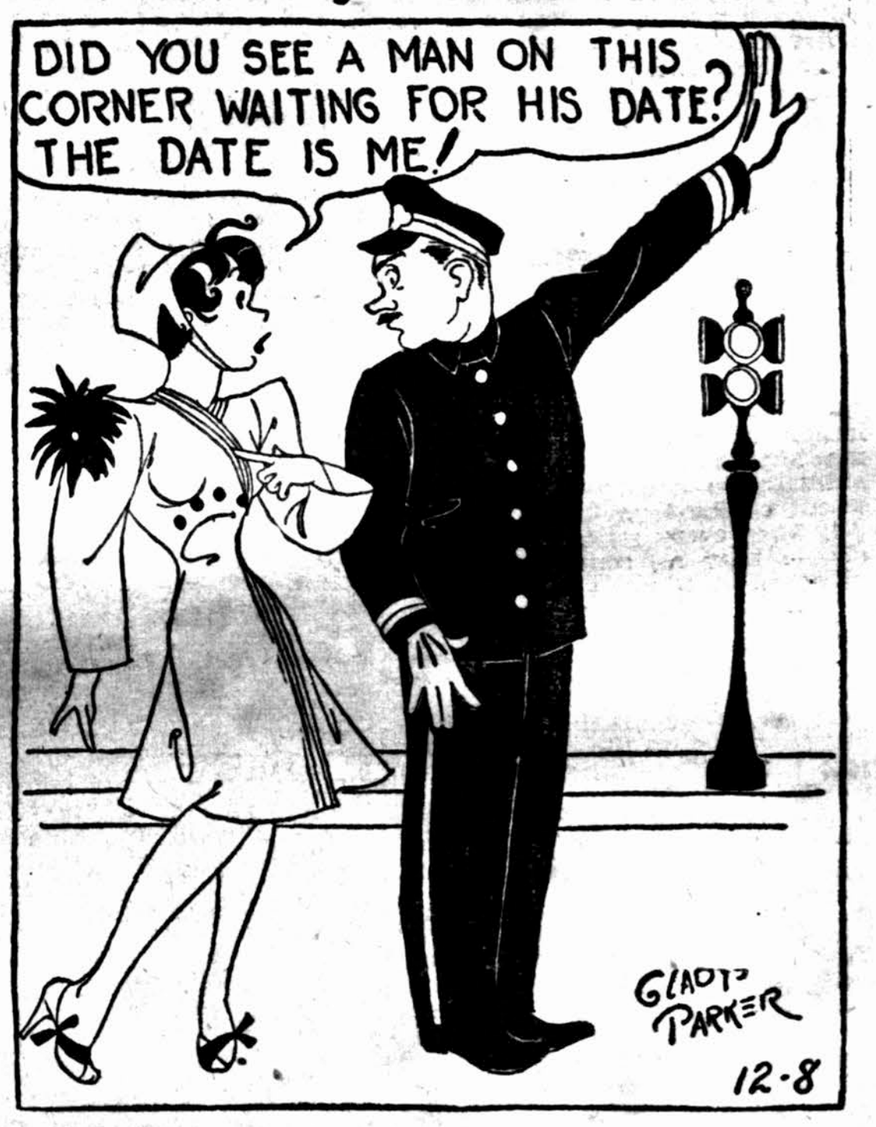
The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist, and said, "I'm going to be away for ten days. You'll find a little present in your room."

She went in, and found ten apples.

* * *

"IF a young man wants to remain single," remarked a magistrate "he will take my tip and not remain in one town for any length of time." A rolling stone gather no boss.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



Magistrate (to youthful witness) "Do you know how to swear, my boy Y. W. "I should say I do, sir. I'm a golf caddie"

THE street musician was tired, and the kindly motorist agreed to give him a lift as far as the next town.

As they were racing at terrific speed down a hill, the motorist suddenly shouted above the noise of the car: "What instrument do you play?"

The musician shouted in reply: "The violin!"

The driver crouched over the steering-wheel, peering ahead. He yelled: "That's a pity!"

"Why is it a pity?" demanded the musician.

"It's a pity you don't play the harp!" yelled the motorist. "The brakes won't work!"

* * *

THE young plumber had proposed to the girl that evening and had been accepted. Several hours later they parted and he went home.

At three o'clock in the morning a loud ringing of the front-door bell of the girl's house was heard. Her father, roused from sleep, went to the window and, sticking out his head, inquired who was there.

"It's John," said a voice from below. "I asked Dorothy to marry me and she said she would, but I forgot to kiss her."

SHE was pretty and ambitious and had studied the matrimonial problem to a nicety.

Yes, I suppose I shall wed eventually," she said, "but the only kind of masculine nuisance that will suit me must be tall and dark with classical features must be brave, yet gent He must be strong—a lion among men, but a knight among women.

That evening a bow-legged, lath ramed, chinless youth, wearing flannel bags and smoking a cigarette that smelt worse than a burning boot, rattled on the back door, and the girl knocked four tumblers and a cut-glass dish off the sideboard in her haste to let him in.

* * *

STOUT Lady, to little boy—"Can you tell me if I can get through this gate to the park?"

Little Boy "I guess so. A load of hay just went through."

* * *

LOVE is blind, but there are plenty of people willing to make spectacles of themselves for it.

Riding Instructor: "That's the idea, m'lad. Stick to it. You're gainin' on 'im!"

THE two debt collectors met on the doorstep of their quarry.

"Hello!" greeted No. 1. "What are you chasing him for?"

"Five pounds," replied No. 2, "for a golfing suit made two years ago!"

"You're lucky!" groused No. 1. "My bill's for a sailor suit with brass buttons made in 1900!"

* * *

EXCERPT from a cinema programme!

"Patrons who consider the usherettes uncivil should see the manager."

* * *

IN times of war people have a lot to say that's well worth leaving unsaid.

TWO rabbits were being chased by two dogs, and having run until they were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion, they decided to trick the dogs by running into a culvert and out at the other end.

However, after entering the culvert they found that the dogs were waiting, one at each end. Whereupon one rabbit turned to the other and said, "Well, I suppose we'll just have to stay here until we outnumber them".

* * *

POLITICAL SPEAKER. "All we need now, my friends, is to keep a working majority."

Voice from the Rear: "You're wrong there. What this country needs is a majority working."

Sentimental lady. "Don't you think it hard to lose one's relatives?"

Old Cynic. "Hard! My dear lady, it's impossible."

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DEVIKA RANI.

PRITHVIRAJ.

J. B. H. WADIA.

NEW faces and new voices for the Indian screen.

Every now and then the cry goes round and is echoed in film studios, film journals and in the speeches that our producers are now learning to make and the articles they are learning to write.

And yet, we know of not a single producer who has made a real, earnest effort to discover fresh talent for the screen.

Every now and then we are told educated and cultured boys and girls ought to adopt the screen as a career. But how?

★

Lost Hopes

A thousand letters pour into Bombay studios every day from youthful enthusiasts all over the country. Invariably they find their way to the extra large size waste paper baskets kept for this purpose in all the studios. Ninety per cent never get a reply, the rest are lucky to get stereotyped printed letters—like the rejection slips sent with unsatisfactory manuscripts by newspaper and magazine editors! True, most of them are just no good. But some definitely are promising material for the screen. Have our studios any arrangement to sift the chaff from the grain? No.

The more enterprising and ambitious among these young hopefuls finally arrive in Bombay to try their luck in person. But they seldom manage to pass the rude Gurkha or the Pathan at the Studio gate, the producers and directors are always busy, never have time to meet visitors, there is no casting director whom they can interview. No self-respecting boy or girl out of college can tolerate such hopeless, frustrating conditions.

Is it any wonder then that inspite of all the speeches, articles and interviews in which the producers shed crocodile tears over the lack of fresh talent for the screen, not even a dozen College-educated youths a year are getting entry into films?

And yet there are potential screen heroes and heroines in plenty in our Colleges and Universities. We know it and are prepared to prove it.

★

In Hollywood And In India!

Last Sunday, one of us happened to be present at the elimination contest for the Lovji Cama Memorial trophy awarded annually to encourage histrionic talent of Parsi youth. (It is a pity that every such good thing should have a communal label attached to it).

Among the two dozen college boys and college girls who participated in the competition, at least half a dozen struck us as possessing remarkable histrionic ability. To-day the final contest will be held and the public will be able to verify what we say. And if there are half a dozen potential screen stars among Parsi youths, how many more among all the students of Bombay?

If this contest were held in New York or Chicago or Texas, representatives of Hollywood Studios would have been seen prowling around fluttering blank contract forms. They would perhaps fly back to Hollywood with a new Bette Davis or a new Gary Cooper. But would one of our producers or directors make the trip from Dadar to Fort for such a purpose? No, Sir. They are too busy rehashing the last re-hash of their earlier re-hashes, starring their inimitable—and the inevitable—star—pair!

Anyway, here is a suggestion. Let some of our imaginative and progressive producers sponsor an annual dramatic contest for college boys and girls—not for Parsis or Hindus or Muslims but for all. Let there be prizes for actresses, actors, character actors, singers. It would help to stimulate amateur dramatics in our colleges and give the producers a chance to discover the fresh talent they need so badly to rejuvenate their pictures.

★

We Appoint

And so, hereby we appoint a committee consisting of

DEVIKA RANI, star, producer and lady of culture,

SHANTARAM, the most progressive of all the Indian producers,

J. B. H. WADIA, the producer of India's first film in English, and

PRITHVIRAJ, one of the very first Collegians to take up stage and screen acting as a career, whose duty it is now to see that more like him must now join the screen (Prithviraj to act as Convenor).

Will three months be enough for this Committee to arrange for such a contest? Or are all the members too busy *thinking* of improving the condition of the Indian film industry to *do something practical* about it?

★

Marathi Stage Centenary

Talking about drama and dramatic talent, it is good to find that an attempt is being made to rejuvenate and modernise the Marathi stage.

"Asheervad", produced last Sunday at the Royal Opera House, was voted a great success, thanks to the enterprising efforts of its organisers. The play was written, directed and produced by M. G. Rangnekar, the well-known Marathi journalist and playwright. In the cast were several well-known film personalities including Gajanan Jagirdar, Jyotsna Bhole, Vimala Sardesai and Vishnupant Aundhkar.

The play which deals with a modern theme in a modern way is the first effort of 'Natya-Niketan', a new organisation formed by Drama enthusiasts. We understand that, encouraged by the success of "Asheervad", the organisers hope to stage several more plays in the near future.

Marathi stage celebrates its hundredth anniversary this month and on this occasion it is well to remember that, even if the cinema has ousted the stage from popular favour, it still has a cultural value of its own.

Incidentally, we learn with interest that it was the modern Marathi stage that discovered the talents, among others, of Leela Chitnis, Jyotsna Bhole, Vasant Thengdi and Vimala Vashishta.

★

Exploitation

"He referred to Britain's anxiety with regard to India. That country was threatened on all sides by self-seeking people wishing to exploit it. If there was no threat to India we could give the Indians whatever they liked within the limits of law and order and justice."

The above is a passage from a British newspaper report of a speech at Bournemouth by an official Ministry of Information speaker, a Major E. W. Dann.

Now this Major E. W. Dann, we happen to know, was a Professor at an Indian University for a number of years, drawing a handsome salary, besides pension from the Indian army.

So, from personal experience, he ought to know about "self-seeking people" who are exploiting India!

★

Contributors, Please Note!

We are sometimes accused (not altogether without reason) by our contributors of being unpunctual in our acknowledgment of their literary masterpieces. We know we have kept some articles and stories pending for several months. And, therefore, it is with genuine pleasure that we reproduce the following from an American journal:—

A Chicago writer was telling the other day how a magazine accepted a manuscript of his, in the early days of his writing career, promising payment on publication. At the end of seven years, having heard nothing more, the writer asked his agent, who, in turn, asked the editors. Back came a lofty rebuke. "Tell Mr. M." it said, "not to be impatient."

It recalled, the writer went on, the case of the young editor who took over a religious magazine and found, in a pigeonhole, an article he liked very much. He wrote the author, a minister, to thank him for the timely and important works. "I'm glad you are finally publishing it," said the minister's reply, "but would suggest one change. Where I refer to myself as the father of two children, please make it say 'six'."

★

Tables Turned

There was a time when film companies had to borrow the use of palaces and royal "property" for use in their pictures. Now it is the other way about.

Archduke Otto, the Hapsburg claimant to the Throne of Austria, recently received guests in Hollywood—seated on a golden throne that had been borrowed from the property department of a film studio.

★

For Columnists Only

Well-known American columnist Walter Winchell is a Lieut.-Commander in the Army.

Some of our sabre-rattling local Winchells should at least join the Civic Guards. Or perhaps, the Navy would suit them better. Then they can always tell it to the Marines!

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *Great Britain.*
2. *Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.*
3. *Veronica Lake (in "I Wanted Wings").*
4. *In 1936. (Previous to that it was known as the Indian State Broadcasting Service).*
5. *President of the Philippines.*

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

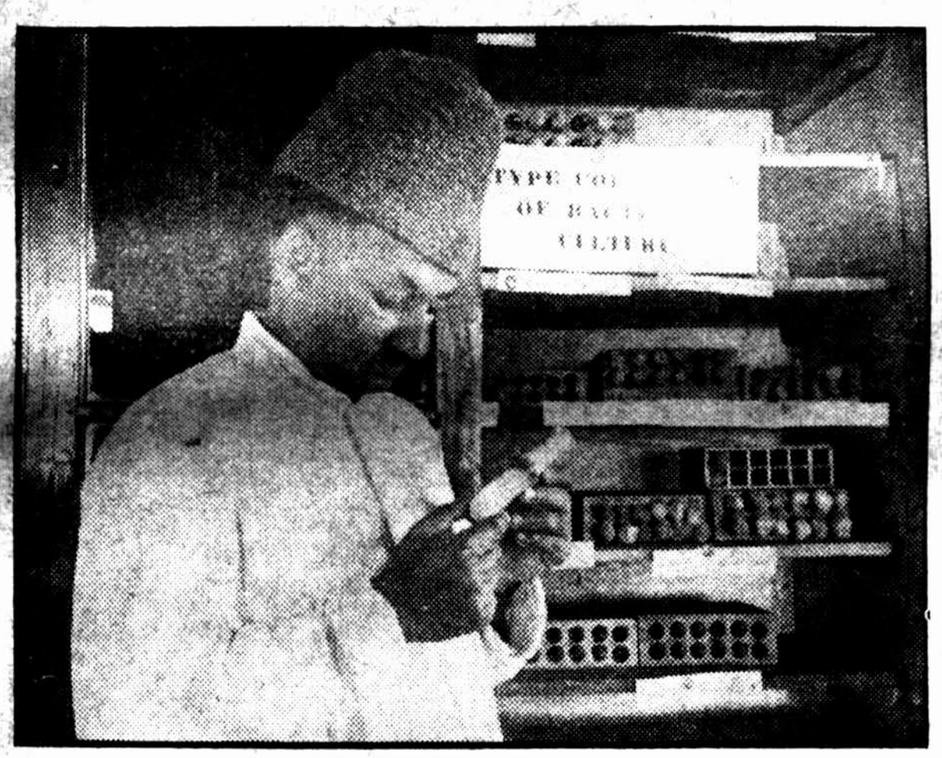
CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The cholera vaccine has been tested and passed for despatch.

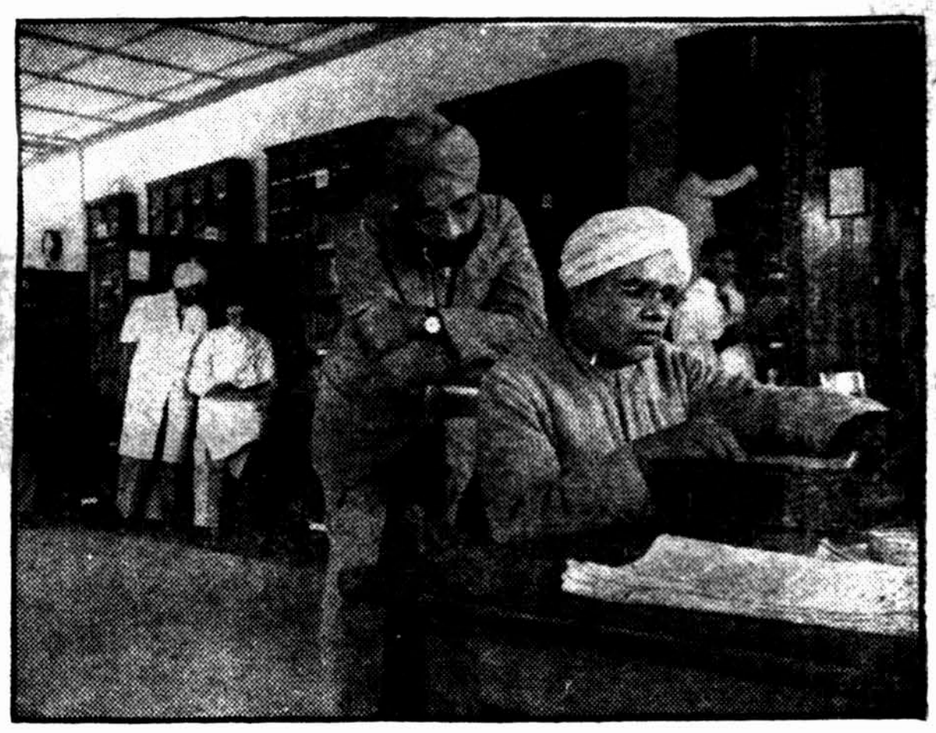
(Continued From Cover Page 2)

The production of anti-cholera vaccine by the C.R.I. is now calculated in millions of doses annually. The Institute is staffed and equipped to produce two hundred thousand doses a week and in addition to this there is an enormous production of other vaccines, especially of T.A.B. for the Army and also for civil use.

The Institute recently took over the work of the Kasauli Pasteur Institute to which not long ago people used to come for anti-rabic treatment from all parts of India and Burma and even sometimes from places as far afield as Baghdad. It provides the serum for treatment of over twenty thousand cases of dog bite yearly.

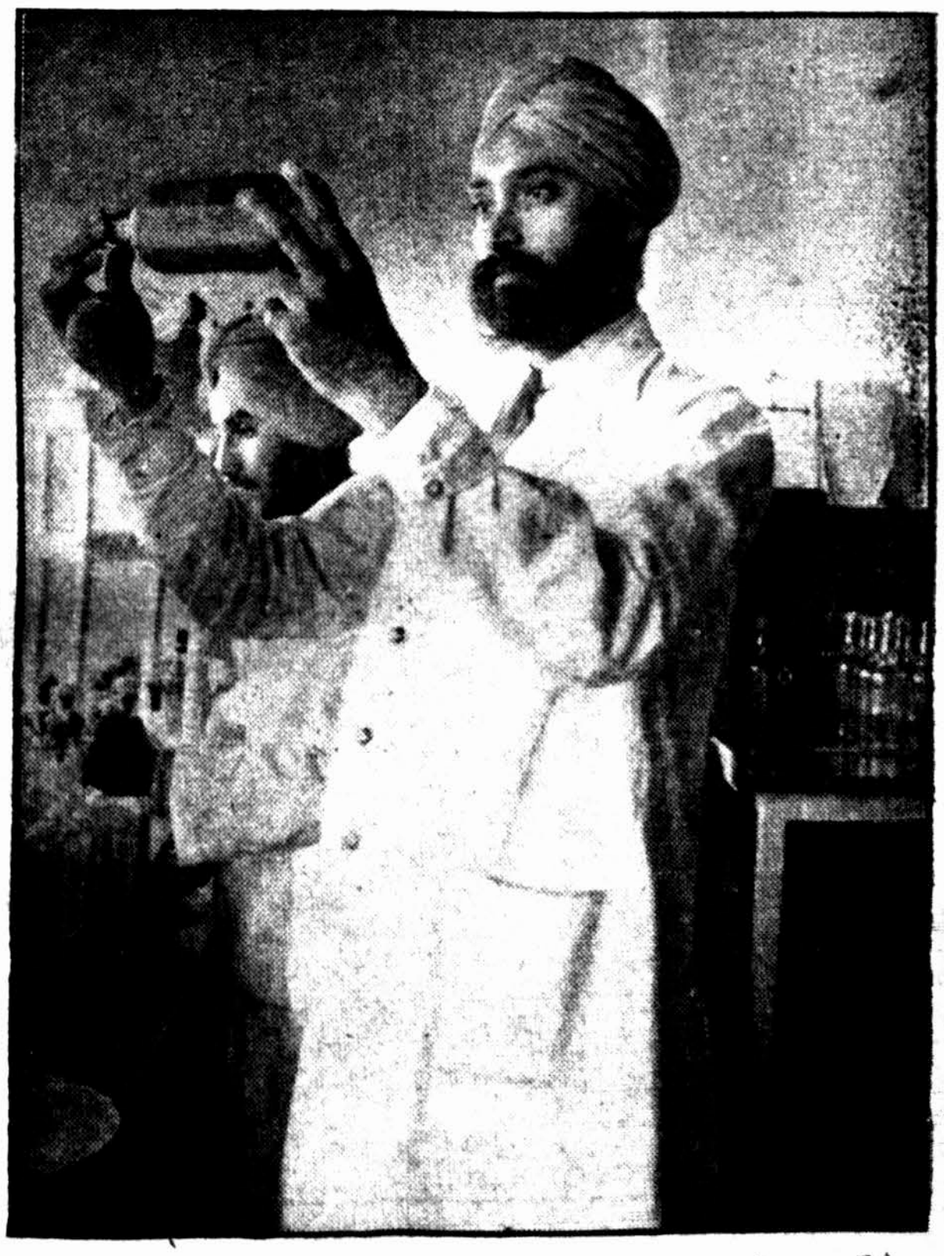


Taking stock of the collection of living cultures at the Central Research Institute.



The Central Research Institute at Kasauli has a fine library open to all medical workers in India. It holds a highly specialised collection of books in many languages and is invaluable for reference on the many matters on which the Institute is constantly asked to give its opinion.

Sealing the vaccine ampoules with a blow pipe. All the ampoules used by the C. R. I. are now manufactured in India.



Scrutinising a rolled bottle of cholera culture for vaccine.

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